

# ARMY



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### The War Program

#### SEACOAST ARTILLERY

BY BRIG. GEN. L. B. WEEKS  
Commandant, The Coast Artillery School

THE present war has had a marked influence upon Seacoast Artillery development. Combat experience has shown that, to keep abreast of the times, it is necessary to make certain changes in present equipment and methods as well as to develop new technique and equipment. In this evolution, scientific development has opened up a wide field for and has played a major role in the solution of new problems raised by war experience. Under this category devices and methods for the detection of the presence and location of the enemy have been and are being developed which promise to revolutionize seacoast artillery surveillance and fire control, and which will, in the process, assure a greater over-all security and better solution of the problems involved. Other notable examples of new development are the electrical computers and data transmission systems with their associated aided-tracking components. The new computers have many distinct advantages over the older types, and the aided tracking enables the data to be transmitted more accurately, smoothly, and continuously. Improved new cannon have also been developed which bid well to fulfill the requirements for the particular weapon and tactical mission involved.

There was a dire need for considerable seacoast defense on the shores of the Pacific stretching all the way from Alaska to the southern reaches of that ocean shortly after the outbreak of the war. Accordingly, the War Department decided to utilize what seacoast artillery guns were available for the defense of the important harbors and installations located within those confines. In many instances it was necessary to split batteries into two-gun platoons with considerable distances separating the two platoons in order to insure complete coverage of the defended area. In some instances the problem of a lack of fire control equipment for one of the platoons had to be solved. There was also the question of providing a means for moving the guns in azimuth to give a broader field of fire than allowed by carriage traverse so as to cover all the seaward approaches at places where materials for the construction of Panama mounts were not available. These two problems were solved locally by the expeditious use of emergency methods when required. The ingenuity used by various commanders in arriving at a solution to overcome a lack of equipment and material in the field is considered to be outstanding.

Seacoast Artillery, in general, is usually thought of as an arm of the service which replaces its equipment along the shore line for the protection of important (and sometimes vital) points or installations or both. In this category, weapons are considered purely defensive even though excellent insurance against attack by the enemy. However, the mobile weapons have assumed a novel and dual role in the present conflict. In addition to freeing the Navy for offensive combat

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Photo Courtesy Baltimore Sun

General John J. Pershing, General of the Armies of the United States, as he wishes determined and successful offensives, final victory and peace for our Armed Forces in the New Year.

### New Pay System for Navy

A new pay plan, "geared to the speed and extent of global war," will be initiated by the U. S. Navy soon after 1 Jan. 1944, and will become effective for the entire Navy on 1 July 1944.

Under the new system, a card record about the size of an ordinary sheet of typewriting paper will be issued for each officer and enlisted man. It carries his name, identification, rank or rating, duty pay for himself and allotments and allowances for his family, and all other information which the disbursing officer needs to establish the man's exact pay status.

This pay record remains in the custody of the disbursing officer or the commanding officer at the man's duty station. When the man is detached, it goes with him. The disbursing officer makes a notation on the record to show what he has paid the man, who gives a signed receipt in return.

No matter where the man is—at his station, en route, or newly rescued and not yet assigned to new duty—he can present his card record and get paid on pay day.

Every six months, a new pay record

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### Use of Limited Service Men

In order to utilize to the fullest possible extent the capabilities of enlisted men serving in units requiring a high standard of physical excellence who become disabled in combat or for other cause, the War Department shortly will establish a series of classification centers to handle reassignments, it was learned this week.

One of the functions of the centers would be to receive men discharged from hospitals, to evaluate their physical capabilities, and to reassign them to duties for which they are qualified. In performing this work, the centers would have available complete information on the needs of the Army for men of various skills.

The establishment of these classification centers will be a direct outgrowth of the War Department's order, Circular 293, (20 Nov. 1943 issue, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL), in which the Chief of Staff ordered every commander to assign each enlisted man "to the position in which he can render the maximum service."

That order further stated: "Classification, assignment, reassignment and training are command functions which

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### House Unit to Consider Pay Amendments Soon

A number of amendments to the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 and other service legislation will be considered by a subcommittee of the House Military Affairs Committee shortly after the convening of the second session of the 78th Congress, Representative Sparkman, of Ala., chairman of the subcommittee, told the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL this week.

Among the proposals to be considered by the committee are:

Extending to warrant officers, chief warrant officers, commissioned warrant officers and enlisted men of the armed forces the right to count for pay purposes all the types of service which may be counted by commissioned officers.

Counting of service at the Military, Naval and Coast Guard Academies for pay purposes.

Permitting double-time foreign service to be counted for pay purposes as well as for retirement purposes.

Extending the provisions of the Army's uniform allowance act to West Point graduates.

Two of these proposals—the crediting of academy service for pay purposes and the extension of the Army's uniform allowance act to West Point graduates—face opposition in the committee and in Congress generally.

Two other proposals—extension of service credits to the warrant group and to enlisted men on the same basis as officers, and the counting of double-time service for pay purposes—apparently have departmental and committee endorsement.

The subcommittee plans to dispose of three of the four proposals by incorporating the acceptable parts of them in a general pay act amendment bill. This procedure has been decided upon by the full Military Affairs Committee as better than a process of amending the pay act piecemeal.

Accordingly, all bills relating to the subject have been referred to the Sparkman subcommittee. This unit has not been able to hold meetings because the full committee has been too busy with other matters requiring work on the part of all its membership, but as soon as the mustering out pay bill is disposed of, Mr. Sparkman hopes to be able to call his committee together.

There are two bills relating to the equalizing of service credits by enlisted men and warrants with those enjoyed by officers.

One of these bills was introduced 26 Jan. 1943 by Representative Merritt, of N. Y. The other was introduced 21 Sept. 1943 by Representative Maas, of Minn.

The Merritt bill, H. R. 1506, would extend to the warrant group the right to count for longevity pay all the longevity credits for certain prior services which were afforded to commissioned officers by Sec. 3A of the act of 2 Dec. 1942.

The Maas bill, H. R. 3290, would perform the same office for enlisted men as well as warrant officers, and would in addition provide that regular officers shall count academy service for pay purposes.

The Merritt bill has been endorsed by

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## U. S. Daily Press Views

### Army High Commands

New York *Herald Tribune*—"There will be general approval of the decision to leave General Marshall as chief of Staff in Washington. The trust which President Roosevelt asked the American people to repose in Marshall has already been made manifest in many ways and from many quarters."

Atlanta *Constitution*—"The choice of General Dwight Eisenhower as commander of the forthcoming Anglo-American attack on Germany has struck a popular chord with the nation. At the same time, a similar feeling exists regarding the fact that General Marshall is apparently slated to retain his present post."

Washington *Star*—"The choice of General Eisenhower seems a happy and wise one for yet another reason. It leaves General Marshall in his key position as chief of staff, and although some circles once advocated that he be given the task now given to General Eisenhower, there can be little doubt that the present arrangement is better in every respect, not least of all because our Allied global command

would have lost one of its greatest figures if General Marshall had been shifted."

Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*—"Eisenhower has more than the technical competence needed for the command of the Allied forces making ready to invade the Continent. \* \* \* General Marshall remains as Chief of Staff. The questionings that arose when his transfer was suggested show how universal was the belief in his unique competence to direct the global strategy of the war."

Washington *Daily News*—"Appointment of General Eisenhower to command the Western European invasion has been enthusiastically received. That is all to the good, for a better man could not have been chosen."

Indianapolis *Star*—"Announcement that General Dwight D. Eisenhower has been chosen as supreme commander of the Allied cross-channel invasion should be warmly received throughout the United Nations. \* \* \* The high command has acted wisely in retaining General Marshall in his present position, where his administrative ability will continue to direct the military establishment and his rare knowl-

edge of strategy still will be available for the active field commander."

Toledo *Blade*—"As President Roosevelt pointed out the selection is a logical one from the record. General Eisenhower's performances in Africa, Sicily and Italy were referred to by the Commander in Chief as brilliant. That is the popular estimate, also."

Washington *Post*—"Certainly once it had been decided that General Marshall should remain at his post as Chief of Staff, a post he has occupied with such remarkable ability, the choice of General Eisenhower as chief of the Allied invasion forces that are before long to be put in motion was, in a sense, inevitable."

Philadelphia *Record*—"Eisenhower lost some minor battles; he has never lost a campaign. This, then, is the man upon whom three-fourths of the world's population offers up its prayers in what history may write down as the greatest campaign in the history of warfare."

Newark *Evening News*—"Until a commander had been named, until it was decided whether General Marshall or General Eisenhower should be in charge, it was found impossible to proceed with detailed planning. That obstacle has now been removed."

### Allied High Commands

From the directing heads of the Anglo-American war effort this week came official announcements of a number of the officers who will constitute the new high command.

President Roosevelt, in his Christmas eve radio address, confirmed the prediction that General Dwight D. Eisenhower will head the Allied attack from England and also announced that Lt. Gen. Carl D. Spaatz will command the entire American strategic bombing force operating against Germany.

In making the announcement, the President said:

"The Russian army will continue its stern offensives on Germany's Eastern front, the allied armies in Italy and Africa will bring relentless pressure on Germany from the south, and now the encirclement will be complete as great American and British forces attack from other points of the compass."

"The Commander selected to lead the combined attack from these other points is General Dwight D. Eisenhower. His performances in Africa, Sicily, and Italy have been brilliant. He knows by practical and successful experience the way to coordinate air, sea and land power. All these will be under his control. Lt. Gen. Carl D. Spaatz will command the entire American strategic bombing force operating against Germany."

#### British Announcement

An official British announcement from 10 Downing Street, the same day, said:

"The following appointments, which have been the result of conversations between the President of the United States and the Prime Minister are announced on behalf of His Majesty's government."

"To be Supreme Allied Commander of the British and United States expeditionary forces organizing in the United Kingdom for the liberation of Europe—General Eisenhower."

"To be Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean theatre—Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson."

"To be Commander-in-Chief of the Allied armies in Italy—Gen. Sir Harold Alexander."

"To be Commander-in-Chief of the British group of armies under General Eisenhower—General Sir Bernard Montgomery."

"To command the American strategic bombing force operating against Germany—General Spaatz."

"Various consequential appointments or other commands will be announced."

At his 28 Dec. press conference, the President announced that Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle will take over command of the 8th Air Force in England, and that Maj. Gen. Ira Eaker, who has commanded the 8th Air Force since December of 1942, will become Allied Air Commander in the Mediterranean area, succeeding Air Marshal Tedder. He also said that Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, American commander in the European theater, takes over as Deputy Supreme Commander in the Mediterranean area under General Sir Henry M. Wilson. Maj. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, formerly commander of the 13th Air Force in the South Pacific, will command the 15th Air Force in the Mediterranean, the command recently held by General Doolittle.

Naval Commander in Chief of the invasion forces under General Eisenhower will be Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay, who planned the naval phase of the Allied North African and Mediterranean invasion operations. Also announced from London was the selection of Air Marshal Trafford L. Leigh-Mallory, chief of the RAF Fighter Command, to lead the

aerial forces under Eisenhower.

Taking these announcements, together with appointments carried in subsequent dispatches, and those already known, the following line-up of Anglo-American high commands is revealed:

#### Forces Attacking from United Kingdom

Allied Commander in Chief—General Eisenhower, United States.  
Deputy Commander—Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur William Tedder, British.  
Commander of Allied Naval Forces—Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay, British.  
Commander of Allied Air Forces—Air Marshal Trafford L. Leigh-Mallory, British.

Commander of British armies—Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, British.  
Commander of all U. S. Strategic bombing against Germany—Lt. Gen. Spaatz, United States.  
Commander of U. S. 8th Air Force—Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle, United States.

#### Mediterranean Theater

Allied Commander in Chief—Gen. Sir Henry M. Wilson, British.  
Deputy Supreme Commander—Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, United States.  
Allied Air Commander—Maj. Gen. Ira Eaker, United States.  
Allied Commander in Italy—Gen. Sir Harold L. G. Alexander, British.  
Commander in Chief of Middle East—Gen. Sir Bernard Charles Tolver Paget.  
Commander of 15th Air Force—Maj. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, United States.

#### Pacific Area

Commander in Chief—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, United States.  
Commander in South Pacific—Admiral William F. Halsey, United States.  
Commander in North Pacific—Vice Admiral Frank J. Fletcher, United States.

#### Southwest Pacific Area

Allied Commander in Chief—Gen. Douglas MacArthur, United States.  
Commander Allied ground forces, Southwest Pacific—Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, Australia.  
Commander Allied air forces, Southwest Pacific—Lt. Gen. George C. Kenney, United States.

#### Southeast Asia

Allied Commander in Chief—Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, British.  
Commander of United States Armies in India, Burma, China—Lt. Gen. Joseph Stilwell.

It will be seen from the President's statement that the over-all command from London, so freely predicted, did not materialize, for General Eisenhower is given the command of the attacks from the United Kingdom and seemingly has no control over the action now going on in the Mediterranean. There was some discussion that the talks at Teheran changed the previously determined upon procedure. It now appears that the British will have control and a major interest in the action in the Mediterranean, which area has generally had the approval of Prime Minister Churchill. The attack from England, it is understood, has usually been preferred by President Roosevelt, and it now goes under American command. This view would be supported by Senator Johnson's statement this week that it is his understanding that 73 per cent of the troops to be launched from the United Kingdom will be from the United States while 27 per cent will be British. However, the joint chiefs of staff later issued a statement that the ratio of American to British troops to be used in the invasion is a "military secret." The full text of their statement follows:

"The exact proportion of American to British troops, in joint operations to be continued

in northwestern Europe, is a military secret which the Germans would like to know, but will not learn from any official source in this country. There has been no disagreement between American and British chiefs of staff on that proportion, for the reason that both countries are going to hit the common enemy with everything available. The British, with one-third as large a population as this country, already have a considerably larger number of troops in the Mediterranean theater than we. For other European operations they are going to put in everything they have got and we are going to put in everything we can get there."

#### Ranks for Marshall and King

The special praise given by President Roosevelt to General George C. Marshall, chief of staff of the Army, and Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the Navy, leads to a belief that he is contemplating some special rank or honor for these two men whom he has retained here to direct the global American effort. The President said:

"I want to affirm the great faith and confidence we have in General Marshall and Admiral King who direct all our armed might throughout the world. Upon them falls the great responsibility of planning the strategy of determining when and where we shall fight. Both of these men have already gained high places in American history, which will record many evidences of their military genius that cannot be published today."

This would seem to leave little doubt that the President intends to keep General Marshall as Chief of Staff of the Army, although the four-year tour of duty for which the Senate confirmed him has expired. While the President does have the legal authority to retain him in that post indefinitely in time of war, it would enhance his position if the President would submit his renomination to the Senate—a nomination which that body would promptly confirm.

There is some talk that General Marshall may visit England for inspections and conferences prior to the invasion, but it is not believed that he would stay there long.

In view of the President's expression of confidence in the Army and Navy leadership there is a likelihood that the President may reinstate the movement to give them higher rank. It will be recalled that last February Secretary of the Navy Knox asked Senator Walsh to initiate legislation to make Admiral King an "Admiral of the Fleet," and at the same time it was strongly rumored that the administration also wanted to make General Marshall a "Field Marshal." Senator Reynolds was prepared to introduce a "Field Marshal" bill when he announced that he had been informed that General Marshall did not desire that rank. The "Admiral of the Fleet" bill was never acted upon.

Secretary Knox in his letter on the higher rank said that "at a recent conference with the President it was decided wise to give Admiral King an increase in rank." It is known therefore that the President wants to do something for his two service chiefs, and whether he will now bring further pressure for enactment of the proposals as originally made, or will formulate some different ranks or honors is not known.

Preventing damage helps maintain the fighting efficiency we need to win the war. That's a pretty good reason for Preventive Maintenance.

### Army Tours of Duty Frozen

A legal ruling has been rendered to the effect that statutory terms of duty, such as the four-year tours of Chiefs of Arms and Services, are not binding for the duration of the war.

Under this interpretation, based upon the broad authority given the President under the War Powers Act, it is held that upon the expiration of the statutory tour of duty the President does not have to nominate a successor or renominate the incumbent, but may hold the incumbent in his post as long as he considers necessary. The ruling also holds that the incumbent may continue to hold the higher rank, if such higher rank accompanies the job.

This ruling may well have been applied in the case of General George C. Marshall as Chief of Staff of the Army, although it is believed that the National Defense Act itself can be interpreted to limit his tour to four years only in time of peace. However, to renominate him would, in the eyes of many observers, greatly strengthen his position.

A more specific case in point may be that of Maj. Gen. John F. Williams whose four-year tour as Chief of the National Guard Bureau expires 31 Jan. 1944. Although it is only a matter of weeks before the tour expires nothing has been said as to a successor or renomination. Many consider it highly likely that General Williams will be "frozen" in his post for the duration. Nevertheless, there is some activity on the part of aspirants for the post and their backers, but it is understood that no encouragement has been given any of them. Congress jealously guards the office of the National Guard Bureau and watches with concern any move affecting it. It is recalled that when the Army Service Forces were set up (originally as the Services of Supply) it was planned to absorb the National Guard Bureau as a Division in the office of The Adjutant General. However, there was so much objection to this on the part of Congressional Committees that it was promptly restored to Bureau status.

### Admittance to Hospitals

Under changes to Army Regulation 40-590 employees of commercial air lines under contract to the Air Transport Command will be admitted to Army hospitals and other medical installations outside the continental limits of the United States for care and treatment when necessary. Such hospitalization and treatment will be without cost to the patients, except for subsistence and medicine.

### Honor Gen. Simmons

The American Public Health Association at its recent 72nd Annual Meeting in New York awarded the 1943 Sedgwick Memorial Medal for Distinguished Service in Public Health to Brig. Gen. James Stevens Simmons, Chief of the Preventive Medicine Division, Office of The Surgeon General, U. S. A.



## Service Pay Legislation

(Continued from First Page)

the War and Navy Departments with the proposal that it be amended to include enlisted men as well as warrant officers. The Budget Bureau also is in favor of the measure.

The Maas bill also has been endorsed by the War and Navy Departments but is opposed by the Budget Bureau which objects, as probably will the House committee, to crediting of academy service for pay purposes.

What will possibly evolve from the committee will be the Merritt bill, with the amendment extending its provisions to enlisted men, plus a further amendment proposed by the Navy which would provide that the service credited for commissioned warrant officers shall count for longevity pay only, and not for advancements in pay periods.

The Merritt bill, with the amendments proposed by the Departments would read as follows:

"Sec. 3A. During the existence of any war declared by Congress and for six months immediately following the termination of such war, in computing the service for all pay purposes of officers and enlisted men paid under the provisions of section 1, 3, 8 or 9 of this Act (the Pay Act), such officers and enlisted men, in addition to the time required to be credited by such sections, shall be credited with full time for all periods during which they were enlisted or held appointments as warrant officers or Army field clerks or as commissioned warrant officers in any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, or in the Regular Army Reserve, or in the Organized Militia prior to 1 July 1916, or in the National Guard, or in the National Guard Reserve, or in the National Guard of the United States, or in the enlisted Reserve Corps, or in the Naval Militia, or in the National Naval Volunteers, or in the Naval Reserve Force, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve Force, Marine Corps Reserve, Coast Guard Reserve, and the Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service, or in the Philippine Scouts or in the Philippine Constabulary. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to permit any person to receive pay and allowances in excess of the maximum limitations imposed upon the total pay and allowances of his rank, grade or rating by any of the provisions of this Act, nor to modify the character of service required for advancement of commissioned warrant officers to a higher pay period."

The Budget's objection and Congress' probable opposition to counting academy service for pay purposes are based upon the contention that cadets and midshipmen receive a four-year education at government expense. If the time spent in a service academy is to be counted for pay purposes, they argue, why should not the time a Reserve officer spends in taking R.O.T.C. training as part of the college education incurred at private expense also be counted.

The Army and the Navy, on the other hand, feel that since all types of Reserve service and, in the case of those on active duty, inactive retired service count for pay, service in the academies also should be counted.

Prior to 1912, academy service was credited for pay purposes.

Although there is disagreement on this matter of crediting academy service, on the proposal to permit enlisted personnel to count double-time foreign service for pay purposes the departments and Congress are in apparent agreement.

Up to 1912, men who served in Panama and in the Philippines were permitted to count each year so spent as two years in

reaching the 30 years necessary to retire. As a result, many men retired after, say, 24 or 27 years' actual service.

However, prior to approval of the draft act in 1940, enlisted men reached maximum longevity pay after 20 years' service; and after passage of that act and prior to passage of the pay act of 1942, men reached maximum pay after 16 years' service. Accordingly, men who retired with double-time credits received maximum pay of grade on retirement.

However, the pay act of 1942 provides that maximum longevity of 50 per cent is not reached until completion of 30 years' service. As a result, men who retired on less than 30 years' actual service are no longer receiving maximum pay of grade, but receive instead longevity of 45 per cent, 40 per cent, or possibly even less.

The proposal, to extend the Army's uniform allowance to graduates of the Military Academy passed the Senate in July but has since been resting inactive in the House Military Committee's files. That committee, as stated in the 18 Dec. issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, does not appear to be in favor of reviving the measure.

It is pointed out by Congressmen that the \$780 a year paid to midshipmen and cadets affords a reserve for purchase of uniforms upon graduation. The War Department takes the view that the sum is not sufficient, as is evidenced by the fact that each graduating class goes into debt for such purchases.

The Senate bill, S. 758, would have given \$250 to about 6,000 West Point graduates, for it provides that the allowance will be payable to all those drawing pay of the first, second or third pay periods on or after 3 April 1939.

## Joe Louis to Go Overseas

Sgt. Joe Louis Barrow and his party, on 20 January, 1944, will end their tour of Army installations, at which they have been giving boxing exhibitions since 30 August, 1943, the War Department stated this week.

At the close of the tour in continental United States, plans anticipate that the group will go overseas, where exhibitions will be given at camps in theaters of operation.

The schedule for continental United States is:

31 Dec., Tuskegee Army Air Field, Ala.; 3 Jan., Ft. Benning, Ga.; 4 Jan., Maxwell Field, Ala.; 5 Jan., Camp Becker, Ala.; 6 Jan., Eglin Field, Fla.; 7 Jan., Camp Blanding, Fla.; 10 Jan., Orlando Air Base, Fla.; 11 Jan., Drew Field, Fla.; 12 Jan., Camp Stewart, Ga.; 13 Jan., Camp Wheeler, Ga.; 14 Jan., Camp Gordon, Ga.; 17 Jan., Ft. Jackson, S. C.; 18 Jan., Ft. Bragg, N. C.; 19 Jan., Camp Davis, N. C.; 20 Jan., Camp Butner, N. C.

## Burn Wrappings From Abroad

Immediate burning of all packaging material in which gifts are received from overseas was urged this week by the Department of Agriculture following the discovery of many serious insect pests in Christmas parcels shipped home by servicemen.

"If allowed to escape, the insects and insect eggs stored away in this packing may cause new flurries of pests, such as the Mediterranean fruit fly, that has been wiped out in continental United States at a cost of millions of dollars," the department declared.

Directions for packaging and warnings against putting in such foreign filling as rice straw have been issued to soldiers, but the department pointed out, "A man packing a gift with one hand while keeping a rifle ready for the enemy with the other has little time to read instructions."

## Replacement of Articles in Laundry

Charges for laundry have been ordered entered in service records for pay roll collection in the case of Army personnel transferred from a station before such laundry is returned.

In the case of dry cleaning, as well as laundry, the articles will be turned over to the local supply officer who makes the proper service record notations in order that the issue of replacements may be made at the new station without charge.

## Sec. Knox Reports on Navy

A comprehensive report on the progress of the Navy during the year just passed was given by Secretary Knox at his press conference this week.

The Secretary pointed out that the fighting fleet needed undivided support on the home front. "Our people," he said, "have given of their toil, their treasure and their sons. Such sacrifice and generosity means little unless it can be translated into factors that are contributing directly to the war effort and for that reason I have prepared a summary of the several bureaus of the Navy Department for the year 1943." His report follows:

During the past year Naval Communications have told of the glorious achievements of our fighting fleet. On all seas our men and our ships have carried the battle to the enemy with such success that there can be no doubt as to the ultimate outcome. We have every reason not only to feel proud of what has been accomplished, but we also offer our humble thanks as a Nation in deep appreciation. In retrospect of the past year, however, we must also appreciate what faces us all in the sacrifices and increased efforts that lie ahead, if we are to carry through to a victorious end.

The fighting fleet, however, needed undivided support on the home front; support that began with the various bureaus of the Navy Department. And the Navy Department, in turn, had to be backed up by production of our factories and farms, which was further given by the people of the land. Our people have given of their toil, their treasure and their sons. Such sacrifice and generosity means little unless it can be translated into factors that are contributing directly to the war effort, and for that reason I have prepared a summary of the several bureaus of the Navy Department for the year of 1943.

### Bureau of Aeronautics

During the past year, our Naval aviation arm has expanded in a manner that gives us world leadership in this form of warfare. In terms of pilots, twice as many were trained this year as last. And in the total number of pilots the Navy now has available five times as many trained pilots as it had two years ago. In the production of planes, the second year of the war has seen 2½ times as many planes built as were turned out in 1942, of which 75 per cent of them were combat types, as compared with 50 per cent combat types only a year ago. This accelerated rate of production and the higher percentage of combat aircraft built put before time as many combat planes on the fighting fronts as was possible in 1942.

In aircraft carriers, including the escort types, there are now more than six times as many in commission as there were when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. And increasing the carrier's offensive sting are the Corsair and Hellcat fighters, the most powerful carrier-based fighting planes in the world. Also produced in volume and now striking its first blows is a powerful new dive bomber.

The completion of 100 new Naval Air Stations and auxiliary fields represented an expansion of double the scope of 1942. As a final factor of improvement, the Bureau of Aeronautics made great strides during the year in flight gear and rescue equipment.

### Bureau of Personnel

In 1943 the Bureau of Personnel procured, trained and distributed to the forces afloat and ashore personnel in sufficient numbers and with sufficient specialized training to man the vastly increased fleet and to meet the greatly expanded demands of advance bases and shore establishments. The personnel strength of the Navy almost doubled during the year, rising from 1,259,167 to 2,388,000. The number of officers and men trained during the year amounted to more than 4,000,000 and more than 600,000 trained officers and men were distributed to the fleet and advance bases.

Approximately 3,500 new vessels of all types were placed in commission and in no case was there a delay for lack of trained personnel. This accomplishment may be measured by the great number and variety of specially skilled personnel required aboard new naval vessels. Ashore the growth of the Women's Reserve, both in numbers and the importance and variety of duties undertaken, was noteworthy. With approximately 5,000 in service at the beginning of the year, the WAVES have grown to a present strength of 47,000.

The quality and trained competence of enlisted men in all branches of the service and their ability to work and fight together with the greatest degree of efficiency and courage has been repeatedly demonstrated during the year in combat with the enemy and in reflected in battle reports of commanding officers, which universally contain the highest commendation of the conduct of both officers and men.

The increasing important role played by the Naval Reserve Officers in this war is reflected in the fact that, at the end of 1943, nine out of ten line officers with the fleet were reserves procured and trained since the outbreak of the war and now occupying responsible assignments.

### Bureau of Ships

The Naval shipbuilding program has met fully the production schedules set at the beginning of the year except for some auxiliary ships and district craft which were in a low priority rating. This production schedule has required increasing the rate at which ships are finished from about 100,000 tons a month in January, 1943, to over 200,000 tons a month at the end of the year. The rate of production of main propelling machinery in 1943 was increased to nearly 2½ times the

rate for 1942. In 1943 a total of over 10,300,000 shaft horsepower in main machinery alone has been produced of which over one-third is in Diesel machinery.

In numbers of combatant ships built the record is equally impressive. In less than 11 months a greater number of combatant ships were built than the total number on the Navy list on the first day of the year. The war losses so far incurred have been made good in every category. The anti-submarine vessel programs were especially large and the building of destroyers and destroyer escorts especially noteworthy. In addition, a tremendous program of minesweepers has been carried through and the landing craft program has been expanded to proportions undreamed of two years ago.

Maintenance work on United Nations' ships and the repair of action damage has been carried on with marked success under difficult circumstances and with working forces of limited experience. The manufacture of materials to British and French standards has caused less difficulty than was expected.

### Bureau of Yards and Docks

Under the Bureau of Yards and Docks, practically all government shipbuilding and repair facilities have been completed, well ahead of schedule. From this time on, energy will be directed toward moving our floating drydocks closer to the combat theatres.

The Seabees will continue to carry our installations forward. More than 100 battalions of these skilled men are already overseas and the training of the entire authorized complement, 262,000 men and 7,500 officers, is nearing completion.

During the past year special units of equipment for amphibious operations were developed and standardized and are now in quantity production. These units are available for the use of trained Seabee units to quickly consolidate captured areas and prepare them for bases for further operations against the enemy.

### Bureau of Supplies and Accounts

In making available the great quantities of supplies necessary for the Navy, the Bureau has during the past year limited its procurement largely to the immediate needs with the result that the entire supply system is in a liquid state of effectiveness. And in procuring the vast amount of supplies great savings in man-hours and marked economies have been effected in the reduction of paper work and simplification of procedures. Also, great consideration has been given to the awarding of contracts to smaller business units in order to spread business throughout the country.

A special committee of distinguished citizens, representing the nation's food industry, made a comprehensive survey of the Navy's commissaries and messing system during the year and its report was extremely gratifying. The standard of food service to Naval personnel will continue comparable with the national economy.

All logistic problems in connection with supply have assumed a very satisfactory status. The transfer of supplies between the Army and Navy has been conducted in complete cooperation by the two services.

### Bureau of Ordnance

In the production of Naval armament, both for new ships and for the improvement of existing ones, the year of 1943 has seen mass production reach new heights in many programs, permitting our forces to carry the war to the enemy in ever greater intensity in the air and under the surface of the seas, as well as on the surface. Spectacular successes have been won by our weapons, due both to the ingenuity and soundness of their design and the quantity and quality of their production. During the past year, destruction by enemy submarines has reached a new low, and our destruction of enemy submarines has reached a new high. In the air, the enemy's most determined mass attacks have been driven off, often with heavy losses to his forces and with only minor damage to our own. These results have been achieved largely due to a superiority in weapons of which we may justly be proud.

Not to be overlooked in the production of weapons, is the arming of literally thousands of merchant ships. In 1943, about 2,000 merchant ships were armed, bringing to well over 4,000 the total number armed since 1941. A great many of these ships now carry for defense against close attacking aircraft, which once were the terror of the merchant ship, batteries of guns superior in both quality and quantity to batteries for this purpose found on combatant ships only a few years ago.

In the field of new weapons, or secret weapons, the Navy has by no means been idle. The Japanese especially have felt the sting of weapons which although greatly improved, nevertheless are of conventional types.

(Please turn to Page 541)

## The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Comdr. T. W. Hogan, USN, submarine commander during war patrol who was recently awarded the Navy Cross.

Lt. Col. H. D. Baker, FA, whose gallantry in action won him the Silver Star.

Maj. E. J. Crane, USMCR, who has been awarded the Navy Cross for his service as commanding officer of Co. B, 1st Bn., 2nd Marines, during initial Solomons landings.

## Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

Order promotion of Marine privates after six months' satisfactory service?

Army probably will continue suspension of Regular Army appointments?

Text of Gen. Vandegrift's letter explaining losses at Tarawa?

Army and Navy issue new ration value orders?

State voting laws applicable to service personnel summarized?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot obtain this information from any other source.





# THE UNITED STATES ARMY



## Airborne-Troop Carrier

The second of the combined maneuvers employing elements of the Airborne Command and the Troop Carrier Command will be held in the vicinity of Camp Mackall, N. C., during the period 5 Jan. through 9 Jan. 1944.

The maneuvers will include the dropping of a complete airborne division, together with all of its equipment, behind "enemy" lines. The division will then assemble and attack with combat teams, using both day and night tactics. The troops will be supplied by air. More than 10,000 men will take part in the tactical operation.

The first of these maneuvers was held near Camp Mackall from 6 Dec. through 11 Dec.

Director of the maneuvers will be Brig. Gen. Leo Donovan, Commanding General of the Airborne Command, with Brig. Gen. Frederick W. Evans, Commanding General of the I Troop Carrier Command, as Co-Director.

### 'Chutes Not Required

Under changes made in Army Regulations airborne troops are the only ones authorized to fly in Army airplanes without parachutes. Under Changes No. 3 to to AR 90-15 paragraph 46 has been amended to read as follows:

46. Use mandatory.—a. Pilots and passengers, other than airborne troops, in Army aircraft will be equipped with parachutes of standard type on all flights. Exception to these instructions is authorized only when the design of the aircraft is such as to render the use of the parachute impracticable.

b. The use of parachutes by airborne troops is authorized but not required.

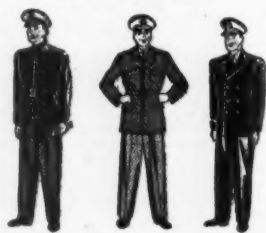
c. In airborne training and tactical operations where airborne units are transported by aircraft, the commanders of the airborne units will be charged with all responsibilities pertaining to the wearing or nonwearing and proper employment of parachutes by the airborne troops.

## Wearing of Decorations

Circular 328, War Department, now being distributed, amends AR 600-85 so as to authorize the wearing of service ribbons for decorations and medals awarded by the War Shipping Administration. As amended the paragraph now reads:

"1. Service ribbons.—(a) General. Service ribbons are authorized for wear to indicate possession of War and Navy Department decorations and service medals, Treasury life-saving medals, and decorations and medals awarded by the War Shipping Administration."

## DISTINGUISHED UNIFORMS



Officers of all services, now on duty in the four corners of the world, know the distinction of Kassin-Stein custom tailored uniforms. The perfect fit attained when a garment is hand-needled expressly for the wearer is assurance of correct military appearance.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

## Lives Are Saved by Conservative Tactics in Campaign for Rome

If the going up the Italian "boot" seems slow to the American public, it is because "consistently the American Army has traded materiel for sweat and sweat for blood", said Col. Albert S. J. Stovall, Cav., in a report made public by the War Department this week.

"By that I mean," Colonel Stovall reported, "that where shells or machines could do the job, they have, and where a great deal of sweat—that is, time and toil—could do the job, that method was chosen over one that would have been shorter and more spectacular— and bloodier."

Colonel Stovall returned recently after a six-month tour of the Mediterranean war theater as an observer for the Army Ground Forces. Prior to landing with the First Infantry Division in Sicily, Colonel Stovall had been with the Armored Command at Ft. Knox, Ky. His report emphasized that German casualties on the Italian front, just as they were in Sicily, are consistently higher than American, despite the fact that military leaders through the years have accepted as axiomatic that an army on the offensive must pay a heavier toll than a defending force.

"We have fired millions of rounds of artillery shells—more than the Germans ever dreamed could be used", the report stated. "There has been no waste, but where there was a chance that an artillery shell might kill a German or save an American, that round has been fired."

Citing another reason why our losses have not been disproportionately heavy in either campaign, Colonel Stovall said we are not fighting a "calendar campaign."

"By that I mean that we are not told that we must take this objective or that objective by a certain time," he said. "We could say, 'take Rome' or we could say, 'take Rome by December 25.' There is all the difference in the world in how those two orders might have to be carried out. We might 'take Rome' with a minimum number of casualties. To 'take Rome by December 25' might cost an untold number of human lives."

"In my opinion," he continued, "Almost any army can take almost any objective—and achieve a 'spectacular victory'—if it is willing to pay the price. The unspectacular campaign may be just as effective and at much less cost. That's another reason why we're not trading a casualty for a casualty."

Colonel Stovall explained that statistics back up his claim that Americans are exacting a high price from the enemy for every casualty they suffer.

"We, of course, have accurate records of our own killed, wounded, missing and prisoners," he said. "Figures on the enemy are not quite as accurate, but they are so complete that the most conservative type of figuring will show that German losses are heavier."

"Since the enemy has been retreating, figures on his dead can be arrived at by counting enemy graves—and they are marked—and by bodies left on the battlefields. We do have to use a certain percentage figure to arrive at the wounded. Statistics reveal the number of wounded from the number of German dead—particularly since we know these relative figures among our own troops, and there is no reason to believe that enemy percentages in the same action will not bear about the same proportion as ours."

"And weighing every doubtful factor in minimum losses by the enemy, there is no doubt that his casualty rate is much higher."

"The Seventh Army in Sicily kept statistics on this very question," he said. "I saw these records at Seventh Army Headquarters in San Stefano during the campaign. There was, of course, no contest as far as prisoners were concerned—the number of prisoners we took far outnumbered our men captured by the enemy. There also was a decided advantage in our favor in every other

classification, including killed and wounded."

Colonel Stovall, illustrating how American commanders have traded "materiel for sweat and sweat for blood," recounted the following episode that occurred in Gangi Heights sector in Sicily.

"Two small, hard-fighting Infantry teams by-passed a strongly held German position, and pocketed about 200 German soldiers in a wooded valley in this area. The spectacular thing would have been to cut off the retreat of this group, assault the position with doughboys on foot and wipe them out. In my opinion, we would have suffered at least 300 casualties in such an operation."

"Instead, the commander there chose to call up some of his tanks and send them into the pocket. There was only one relatively narrow strip of ground over which tanks could travel. But they went in, with their guns hammering. They literally covered that entire wooded area with fire."

"The German group saw the jig was up and got out of there. Their withdrawal gave us a big lot of territory—a real advance. Instead of losing something like 300 men to wipe out those 200 German soldiers by a spectacular operation, we got them out of there and continued our advance at the cost of exactly two men. We found the bodies of 12 German soldiers."

"That was a very small operation and, in itself, not too important," he said, "but it does illustrate the two ways of operating. Multiply it by hundreds of times and you get some idea why German casualties are running higher than ours."

## Seacoast Artillery

(Continued from First Page)

by the fortification of the Alaskan and Pacific Islands, the guns have acted offensively by adding their fire power to near-shore engagements entered into between the United States and enemy navies. They have also, from their shore positions, intervened in ground offensives of our troops by counter battery of enemy artillery.

In order to keep abreast with the needs for new developments and changes in Coast Artillery training, as a result of experience gained in the present war, the Coast Artillery School has eagerly sought counsel from information gleaned from the field. This information has been collected both from reports rendered by theater personnel and from data obtained by sending School representatives to defense commands and theaters of operation without the United States. The results are two-fold in that facility is lent for (1) orientation and dissemination of training methods, and (2) in suggesting the development of equipment to meet present combat requirements.

The primary objective of the training program of the Coast Artillery School over the past year has been to produce graduates capable of fulfilling all the requirements incident to the war for Seacoast Artillery. These requirements include trained technicians to install, maintain and man all the old and new equipment; trained tacticians to set up and defend the tactical localities at important points on our shore line and in theaters of operation; and trained candidates for commission as officers. The School has based its plans with an eye to the future. Courses are prepared covering all new equipment and students assembled and instructed as soon as instructional material and the new equipment are made ready for that purpose. The School has endeavored to interpret the capabilities of modernized weapons and to translate that thought into modernized training which bids fair to prepare the Coast Artillery personnel for the long grind which still lies ahead.

Seacoast Artillery Target Practice Regulations are being revised with the idea that training conditions should approach as nearly as possible those which are likely to be encountered in combat. It is considered that anything which makes training artificial is detrimental. The method of rating batteries according to the scores secured in target practices often brought about artificial firing conditions replete with instances of choosing favorable times and conditions of weather for the purpose of obtaining good scores. A step in the right direction has been taken by abolishing the universal scoring system and adopting a gauge of efficiency which will depend more nearly

on the prerogative of the local high commander. At the same time it is contemplated that a greater amount of ammunition will be allotted for training so that a maximum amount of training firing may be conducted.

The movable nature of seacoast artillery targets causes Coast Artillery equipment and methods to be quite technical. With the tremendous expansion of the Army and the dispatch of troops to the outposts of the World, it became necessary for the Coast Artillery, in a short time, to train considerable personnel in the methods of fire control and auxiliary duties. It was also incumbent on this arm to develop the necessary equipment and methods to combat the ingenuity of the enemy. In this work of training and development, schedules have been met in spite of the complicated nature of the work involved. It can be justly said that Seacoast Artillery has put a great deal of thought and action into the war effort. Thought and action are among the important elements which will bring the war to a successful conclusion.

## Bombing of German Plants

The commanding general of the AAF Eighth Bomber Command, Maj. Gen. Frederick L. Anderson, Jr., who directed that command in the systematic destruction of vital German targets, returned to this country recently and reported to General Arnold.

While in Washington he revealed several important facts regarding the strength of the offensive during the past few months.

During November, he said, 6,400 tons of high explosives and incendiary bombs were dropped while during part of the month of December this had increased to more than 9,000 tons for the month.

"During these two months," said General Anderson, "the percentage losses have been quite small."

"I feel assured," he added, "that overall percentage losses will remain under five per cent as they have in the past."

The results in the month of December were accomplished, he said, in spite of very bad weather in which pilots were often unable to see the target, depending entirely on improved navigational aids.

General Anderson mentioned one occasion where bombs found their targets although they were dropped through clouds 25,000 feet thick.

## Credit Lighthouse Service

Representative Ramspeck, Ga., has introduced legislation, H. R. 3818, to provide that in computing longevity for the purpose of pay in the Coast Guard, there shall be included all service in the Lighthouse Service.

When answering advertisements please mention the Army and Navy Journal.

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Dear Sir,

I have just returned here after a furlough visit to New York where I stayed at the New Yorker. This was also my honeymoon trip, as I married a girl who has stuck by me through four years of War.

I'm an American who has spent most of my life in England and until I came back from England and the RAF I didn't know too much about America and... the simple things that come under the heading of Freedom. the things we think about in combat. little things like hamburgers and ice-cream.


I'm darn glad I stayed at the New Yorker because it has given me a better understanding of things American and the ways that we live. I will not forget that visit.

There's nowhere in the world where a little guy can be so important as I was at the New Yorker which was well within my means and the service. it wasn't all for just "tips" one of your men turned back fifty cents to me with the words "I can't take anything from one of Uncle Sam's boys" Things like when the bellboy picked up our bag and said "Is this yours Mrs. [redacted] He was the very first to call her that. The swank room and the cheerfulness of everyone. all these things I will not forget as I'm about to leave for overseas again.

I am not writing you just to say "Thanks" but to try and impress all those swell folks who work at the New Yorker with the important job that they are doing in this War. Maybe they don't make tanks, guns or planes, but without them there wouldn't be any New Yorker and by their efforts and hard work a system or style of living is preserved under difficult conditions of wartime shortages of labour and by so carrying on they are giving those of us who must fight a swell time as we say "Goodbye" and some swell memories to think about to plan

about when America and places like the New Yorker are a long ways off from the grim surroundings of war such as I have known. So please Sir bring these thoughts to the little guys and gals of the New Yorker because perhaps sometimes they might feel outside of this Big Parade towards Victory when in reality they are the very heart of it in the operation of things American like the Hotel New Yorker. So... Carry On. We who have stayed under your roof plan big things there one day. One day when this is all over, and our efforts are all towards that end and while we dream and plan I know that the New Yorker is doing likewise. To welcome us all back home.

Sincerely,



\*Published to create a better understanding of the role hotels play in the nation's war effort.

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Frank L. Andrews, President



# THE UNITED STATES NAVY and MARINE CORPS

## Sea Service Casualties

Casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, announced from 27 through 31 Dec., inclusive, brought the total since the war began to 14,390 dead, 6,265 wounded, 8,350 missing and 4,298 prisoners of war.

Announcements this week include the following:

**SAFE**  
†Lt. P. Hardy, USNR †Ens. J. R. Welsh-  
once, USNR

**SAFE, BUT WOUNDED**  
\*Sic C. A. Brown, \*Sic J. H. Hampson  
USNR \*AMM3c F. Lucero, USN

**DEAD**  
†RE D. E. Hous- Ban. J. V. Kaspar  
holder

**U. S. Naval Reserve**  
†Lt. E. E. Coolman Ens. B. B. Flanagan  
†Ens. M. E. Dillard Lt. (jg) F. H. Fox, Jr.  
Ens. R. H. Donovan, †Lt. R. D. Gilbert

**U. S. Marine Corps Reserve**  
1st Lt. W. D. Haw- 1st Lt. S. B. Pollard,  
kins Jr.  
Capt. J. W. O'Neill Capt. R. B. Turnbull

**UNLISTED PERSONNEL**  
†F2c D. E. Bleasdale ACMM C. W. Messen-  
ger  
WT1c J. W. Clements †F2c O. C. Wheatley

**U. S. Naval Reserve**  
†StM2c A. R. Moore

**U. S. Marine Corps**  
Cpl. H. J. Bauer Pvt. D. M. Hallbauer  
Cpl. E. R. Berryman Pfc. J. B. Hill  
Pvt. C. E. Bowman Pfc. C. R. Hodge

Cpl. W. E. Brown Pfc. N. K. Parks  
Pfc. J. M. Byer Pfc. R. A. Peters  
Cpl. L. W. Couture Pfc. A. J. Petralia

Pvt. C. C. Curtis Sgt. J. S. Powers  
Pvt. J. W. Darnell Pl. Sgt. Walter Rob-  
ertson

Sgt. H. R. Dexter Pvt. J. M. Rucker  
Pfc. A. M. Fewell Pvt. J. E. Faught  
Pl. Sgt. G. N. Gam- Pvt. E. P. Filar  
mill

Sgt. H. S. Gates Pfc. H. M. Wulff

**U. S. Marine Corps Reserve**  
Pvt. W. V. Bulman FM51c F. W. East-  
man

Pfc. Jack Campbell Pfc. R. A. Ebersole  
Pfc. P. M. Campbell Pvt. J. E. Faught  
Pfc. Stuart Campbell Pfc. E. P. Filar

Pfc. A. J. DeHippisi Pfc. E. P. Filar  
Pfc. L. G. Duran Pfc. R. F. Ford

Pfc. J. W. Fretwell Pfc. S. J. Pranca  
Pvt. A. J. Frost Pfc. N. I. Sheely  
Cpl. R. Goodrich, Jr. Pvt. A. D. Sheppard  
Pfc. R. E. Hajic Pfc. G. N. Smith  
Pvt. W. M. Hawkins Pfc. W. J. Sullivan  
Cpl. V. E. Osburn Cpl. C. H. Swanson  
Pfc. N. A. Phillips Pvt. M. J. Teriaca  
Pvt. C. A. Pontetti

**WOUNDED**  
**OFFICER PERSONNEL**  
U. S. Marine Corps  
Col. D. M. Shoup 2nd Lt. F. M. Wy-  
1st Lt. M. J. Sinal aski

**U. S. Marine Corps Reserve**  
1st Lt. M. G. Austin Capt. John Kovacs  
2nd Lt. Jack Baird 1st Lt. S. J. Kuta  
Capt. W. T. Bray 2nd Lt. E. J. Mc-  
1st Lt. K. L. Crosswell Dounough, Jr.  
1st Lt. R. F. De 1st Lt. L. L. Morris  
Lamar 1st Lt. J. S. Nolan  
1st Lt. C. S. DeVore Maj. Gordon Warner  
1st Lt. L. L. Escallier 1st Lt. L. R. Weber,  
1st Lt. J. R. Flincke Jr.  
Capt. O. L. Freeman 1st Lt. C. L. West  
1st Lt. R. S. Keith

**MISSING**  
**OFFICER PERSONNEL**  
U. S. Navy  
Lt. Comdr. F. E. Lt. J. T. Stephenson,  
Brown Jr.  
C. Bosn. D. B. Erico

**U. S. Naval Reserve**  
Lt. J. D. Engels Lt. (jg) F. K. Queen  
Lt. W. E. Fitch Lt. R. G. Quinn  
Lt. (jg) E. L. Hea- Lt. K. P. Rauer  
cock Lt. T. S. Stritter

Lt. (jg) B. M. Nash

**PRISONERS OF JAPAN**  
**OFFICER PERSONNEL**  
U. S. Navy  
Lt. R. N. Antrim Lt. Comdr. T. A.  
Lt. W. R. Lowndes Donovan

**U. S. Naval Reserve**  
Ens. D. E. Austin Lt. J. H. Palmer

\*Previously reported Dead.  
†Previously reported Missing.  
‡Previously reported Prisoner.

## Material Recovery Units

Salvage operations in the South Pacific Area, under the U. S. Navy's Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, has resulted in 25,408 tons of material being converted to usable condition, and 24,695 tons shipped back to the United States for reclamation. Value of the scrap retrieved for re-use from this one theater alone totals \$1,076,947.

## Anniversary of Seabees

On the second anniversary, 28 Dec., of the creation of the first regiment of Seabees, the Navy's Construction Battalions received high commendation from those in authority over them.

In a congratulatory statement, President Roosevelt said:

"I have followed with personal interest and admiration your record of achievements at home and on all our fighting fronts, since the time of your inception two years ago.

"Your war effort is outstanding because you accomplish three great purposes which enable our fighting forces to carry on the offense. You build, you fight, and you repair. You are prepared to repeat the operation whenever necessary—you go forward together."

"I congratulate you and wish you good luck and Godspeed."

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, in a birthday message to Seabees, said:

"You have earned the reputation of the 'Can Do' boys with our other men in uniform. Your second anniversary finds you keeping pace with the stepped-up offensive in all theaters of war. The shore installations you construct daily consolidate the gains made by our combat forces. You have shown magnificently what you can do. The Navy is proud of you. The Navy looks with eagerness to your future accomplishments, certain that your brilliant past is only the forerunner of a glorious future."

Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations, in his commendatory statement said in part:

"Your ingenuity and fortitude have become a legend in the Naval Service. Your achievements have aided in providing the Navy with strategic striking points for every major battle in the war to date. In sending these greetings, I also send congratulations for a job well done."

Lt. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, Commander of the U. S. Marine Corps, stated:

"During the past two years the Seabees and the Marine Corps have developed a flourishing partnership devoted to the construction of a road straight into the heart of Japan. On Guadalcanal and Tarawa, the Seabees rebuilt in a few short hours air strips of critical importance to Allied fighting planes, and with scores of similar accomplishments they have already established a tradition that would do full credit to an organization having many more years of service."

Rear Admiral Ben Moreell, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, under which the Seabees function, said in his message:

"We take pride in the privilege which has been conferred upon us of serving and supporting our striking forces and of participating with them in active combat when the need arises and the opportunity affords."

The present Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Rear Adm. Moreell, originated the Seabees in 1941 after experimenting with a construction company of 99 men. Today there are 262,000 in this branch of the Navy. Overseas are 115,000; awaiting overseas orders are 79,000; in training are 68,000. They are officered by 7,100. The Seabees is a select outfit, recruiting having been stopped on 31 Oct. of this year.

The Seabees are charged with the responsibility of establishing advanced bases for the storage of fuel, provisions, and ammunition. The personnel load and unload ships, transfer supplies to beaches and then move the supplies inland, acting as guards until air power enables them to construct storage facilities, bivouac areas, and to lay out landing fields, as well as to build barracks, hangars, and roads. In addition they dam mountain streams, pipe water to the base, and set up water purification systems. Setting up refrigeration plants, malaria control works, hospitals, and repair facilities for servicing "everything from damaged warships to broken machine guns" is all in the day's work for them.

While the specialist duties required of them calls for 50 broad classifications of skills in every battalion, the Seabees are trained to fight with rifle, grenade, and bayonet.

**Aerological Engineering Course**  
Additional applications for the one-year course in aerological engineering convening 6 March 1944 have been invited by the Navy Department.

Eligible for the course are Regular officers of the classes of 1938 through 1942, inclusive. Also Reserve officers of any

classification, but preferably A-VS, with at least one year's sea duty as of 6 March 1944, who have had mathematics through differential and integral calculus and one year college physics, who are not over 28 years of age and who are physically qualified for general line duty.

Applications must be received before 15 Jan. 1944.

## Describes Tarawa Operation

Rear Adm. Harry W. Hill, who commanded a task force at Tarawa and Makin under Vice Adm. Richmond K. Turner, commander of amphibious forces in the South Pacific area, appeared this week at a press conference of the Secretary of the Navy and told of the efficient manner in which the operations were carried out.

"It was a big show," he said, "and a show of which every single American should be proud."

Speaking of the Japanese stronghold on Tarawa, he said:

"It was the most tremendous defense of its kind I have ever seen."

Admiral Hill emphasized the fact that the landing forces, while in a position most vulnerable, were covered by a defense so perfectly scheduled that they were able to carry out the entire operation with practically no opposition from air or sea forces of the enemy. This he laid to perfect coordination.

"The Navy, the Army and all of the forces in that area," he said, "had coordinated their operations covering millions of square miles of sea."

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## Lessons from Tunisian Campaign

Following is the conclusion, from last week's ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, of the War Department's digest of the lessons from the Tunisian Campaign:

### SECTION VI—MINE WARFARE AND BOOBY TRAPS

35. Experience in the Tunisian Campaign showed that mine warfare has assumed far greater tactical importance than had been previously realized or anticipated. As developed in the present war, the land mine and the various types of booby traps have proved to be a most formidable and powerful weapon and serious obstacle in the advance and operations of all arms. Much has been learned from the recent campaign, and this experience should be utilized to every advantage in future operations, especially in those conducted by troops who have not yet entered action.

36. The most outstanding lesson derived from the campaign has been the realization and understanding that detecting, disarming, and clearing mines and booby traps is no longer a special or exclusive function of the engineers. Although these operations are primary functions of engineer troops and have expanded with the current developments in the war, it has been learned by experience that troops of all arms must be proficient in mine warfare. In many instances infantry, artillery, and other organizations must take care of the mine problem in their own areas, since it often becomes impossible for engineer troops to cover every area where mines have been laid.

37. Exposure to mines and booby traps in the numbers encountered in the recent campaign necessitates the distribution of mine detectors to all arms. The general experience of the infantry divisions has led to their recommendation for the allotment of one to two detectors per company, battery, or troop. Each unit of this size must have from its own personnel a squad or section fully capable of using the detector and clearing mines. Detecting and clearing as well as minelaying, is of special importance to the reconnaissance units of divisions and corps.

38. In forward areas where exposure to mines may be expected, all vehicles of lesser weight than the standard 2½-ton truck should be sandbagged. Experience has shown that sandbags, while they do not prevent damage to vehicles, have often saved the lives of personnel.

39. The dissemination of information concerning mines, minefields, and booby-trapped areas is of utmost importance to the safety of a command. It is the duty of all headquarters to see that information of this nature reaches all echelons without delay. As stated by one division commander:

A great many casualties suffered by this Division through loss of personnel and material by mines could have been avoided had

this information been furnished everyone concerned . . .

40. Common German practice is to mine the shoulders of roads, and seemingly unused roads, tracks, or trails. Mines are also sown freely throughout country suitable for mechanized approach. Rough terrain not traversed by paths or trails has generally been found relatively free from mines. Road craters, blown culverts and the approaches to by-passes around blown bridges are generally heavily mined. The enemy has also created effective delaying barriers by mining soft and sandy fords and by strewing them with metal fragments to render detectors ineffective. The sporadic mining of long stretches of road has been found to be another German method of delaying advance.

41. The instruction and training principles developed to combat mine warfare have proved highly effective and sound. The mine clearing drill developed in the Libyan Campaign and further developed to meet the requirements of all types of terrain has proved entirely satisfactory. Mastery of the mine clearing drill, understanding of all types and combinations of mines, and confidence on the part of personnel will serve to neutralize the casualty effect of mine warfare. Nothing effective as yet has been fully developed to remove the delaying effect. The majority of casualties from clearing operations have been the result of violations of clearing drill teachings, such as unnecessary movement in suspicious areas, congregating in groups during removal operations, improper detector swinging, and lack of proper or orderly procedure in clearing projects.

42. The commander of the armored division participating in the campaign has frankly stated that:

. . . The antitank mine is one of the greatest menaces to the operations of the armored division. The antitank mine has no present antidote except the slow process of picking up the mines by the use of detectors, or charging through the minefields at great loss of tanks.

43. Mine warfare in its offensive phase has been as important as defensive measures. The minefield has become a powerful secondary weapon, and its use must be thoroughly understood. The following points have been emphasized in the reports of combat experience:

a. Standardization of minefield markings, routes, and reports is absolutely essential. It has been reported that at times our own minefields have proved to be "more disastrous than those of the enemy." Troops of all arms must be able to recognize standard markings, and must maintain strict compliance with minefield reports, sketches, routes, etc. A standard method should be prescribed and taught before troops arrive in the battle zone.

b. The technique of laying minefields needs improvement, especially in night operations. Coordination must be obtained between the organization selecting the sites and those responsible for guarding and protecting them. The selection of a site for a minefield is of vital importance, because once laid, the field fixes the location of supporting weapons. Ground reconnaissance by capable representatives of each arm is essential. Once the field is laid, it will determine to a large degree the future movements of all units in the area.

c. Minefields require constant attendance of guards to pass traffic through gaps and to keep livestock from entering and detonating the mines. The field must also be adequately protected against hostile clearing or rushing with armored vehicles. Infantry protection is necessary to prevent breaching by hostile clearing parties. In daylight the field can be kept under observation and under machine gun and artillery fire. At night listening posts should be established to detect the approach of clearing parties. Sentinels in listening posts should be equipped with flares.

### SECTION VII—DEFENSE AGAINST AIR ATTACK

44. In the Tunisian Campaign units of all arms were subjected to air attack under various conditions. The experience of different units and arms varied considerably. In one division, 95 per cent of all air attacks were sustained by the artillery. Certain lessons have been learned and certain principles of defense have received general concurrence by participating units.

45. For positions, bivouacs, and assembly areas, the following measures have been proven effective against all types of air attack:

a. The use of every available means of concealment and natural cover.

b. Effective camouflage measures, including the use of all natural and artificial means. In artillery units, the air observation aircraft has proved invaluable for checking camouflage and discovering defects.

c. Enforcement of the most rigid camouflage discipline. It is not enough that a man observe proper discipline himself. He must also take action to prevent others from committing violations, since the safety of the command is at stake.

d. Proper dispersion of vehicles, weapons, and installations.

e. Proper digging in of personnel and matériel whenever a position or area is to be occupied for any length of time. Properly dug slit trenches have given adequate protection against the worst bombing. In artillery positions, the slit trenches should be contiguous to the gun pits.

f. Placing of all organic weapons suitable for antiaircraft firing, and the attached antiaircraft weapons and personnel, in suitable position to defend the area. The training of men to fire on hostile aircraft only when:

(1) The aircraft attack.

(2) The attacking aircraft are within range. Fire on aircraft which have not attacked merely invites attack, and gives away the position or area and its extent. This is especially true of hostile reconnaissance planes, which, when fired on, can ascertain the location and extent of the position and area and

(Please turn to Page 535)



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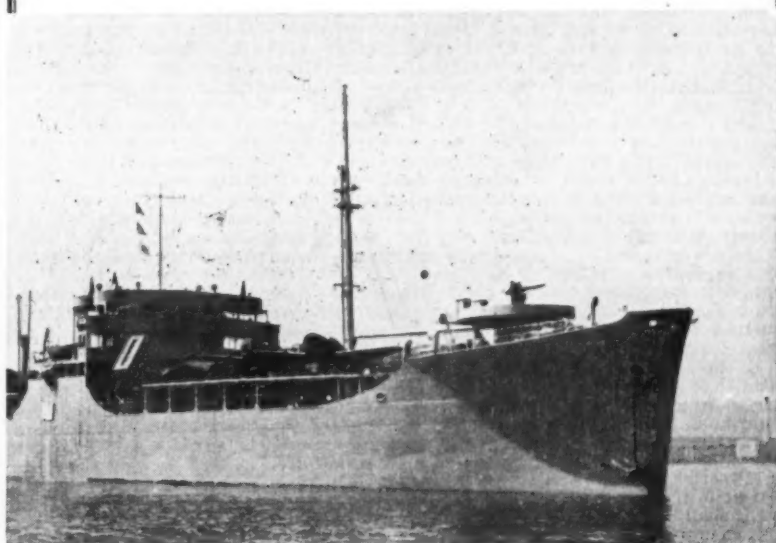
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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it. The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the incitement of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of the Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1893.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1944

"We have become a single sword which combines in its strength all the resources of the allied powers, and it is being wielded as if by a single brain and a single hand."—FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

## OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Victory.
2. Assurance now that personnel and equipment for our land, sea, and air forces will be maintained after the present war at such strength as the responsible heads of those Services determine necessary to assure this nation against future aggressors.
3. Protection of Service personnel, active and retired, against undue reductions in their pay through imposition of the Victory tax and income taxes.
4. Institution of studies looking toward the protection and development of just post-war systems of promotion for personnel of the permanent establishments.
5. Strengthening of the post war status of the National Guard and Reserves to assure their efficiency and permanency with continuance of full training facilities after the war.
6. Upward revision of pension scales to assure Service widows a living income.
7. Compensation for Service personnel who use privately owned automobiles on government business.

LIVING in the deeds of our gallant soldiers, sailors and airmen in the current Global struggle, is Theodore Roosevelt, 26th President of the United States. To this wise and dynamic Statesman, the Army and Navy owe the beginnings of the efficiency they are now displaying. His slogan was: "Speak softly, and carry a Big Stick," and in accordance therewith he proclaimed the policy of the Good Neighbor with all Nations, and simultaneously acted to reorganize the Army and to strengthen the Navy. As an historian—few men excelled him in this field—he correctly evaluated the trends in global affairs and the forces driving foreign nations to military and naval expansion for the purpose of aggression, or for protection of their homelands and possessions, and he recognized that rich and defenseless as we were, we would become an easy victim of attack. In the office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, through talks with Admiral Mahan, Admiral Sims and other Naval experts, and on inspection trips of the small Fleet we then had, he gained complete knowledge of the weaknesses of the Service of the pre-Spanish War era. Contacts with the War Department and with leading Army officers, and his service with the Rough Riders, especially in Cuba, aroused his concern at the dislocation and confusion which prevailed in Army administration and training. With him, to know was to act, and, therefore, when he entered the White House he addressed his attention especially to the reform of the State, War and Navy Departments, which are the three inter-allied branches of our National Defense. Improvement of our Foreign Relations Service he obtained through the law creating the Permanent Career Diplomatic Corps, which ended spoils appointments, and the value of that Corps the succeeding years, and, particularly, the existing period of world conflict, have proved. He reorganized the War Department, took up the cudgels for the Regular Army, which he sought to make the best in the world, removed from the statute books the obsolete militia law of Revolutionary days, and provided for efficient aid to the National Guard of the States, and, of vital organizational and strategic importance, created the General Staff. Regarding the Navy as the first line of defense, he persistently advocated its strengthening in battleships and auxiliaries, coaling stations and docks. He pointed out that parrying never yet won a fight, and, therefore, he argued that the only efficient use of the Navy is for offense. He held that the battle fleet, until large, should never be divided into detachments, and he introduced organizational and personnel reforms to the benefit of Service efficiency. In the view of this great among our Presidents, who died on 6 January a quarter of a century ago, "Weapons change, tactics change, but \* \* \* the spirit does not change, and it is the spirit of the man that counts as the ultimate and decisive factor in battle." And were he alive he would proclaim that this spirit is inspiring our forces to victory against our enemies of this time.

IF there were ever a moment for unity in our country and trust in the judgment of our High Command, it is at this juncture of the war when with our Allies we are preparing to make a coordinate attack upon Hitler's Fortress of Europe, and to compel our German enemy to surrender. Yet that unity and trust are menaced and undermined by political statements that the proportions of the invading force will be 73 per cent American and 27 per cent British. Aside from the value this information, if correct, is to the German General Staff, the statements are harmful in provoking criticism of our Ally and possible public distaste of continuance in the war, in arousing counter criticism in England to the embarrassment of Anglo-American relations, in creating doubt in Russia that we really will make good the Commander-in-Chief's commitment to establish the second front, and, above all, in dulling the keen edge of our fighting men. Add to these statements the railroad, steel and other industrial wage controversies which have threatened interruption of the reinforcement and supply of our troops, and the result is hindrance of the war effort, and the prospect of greater losses in life and treasure. It must not be forgotten that this is a Global war with our enemies still determined to conquer, and that the very existence of our country and its institutions demands that we shall conquer. The victory of General Montgomery with his Empire command at Alameln, was our victory, the advance of the Red Armies is our advance, the resistance of the Chinese against the fanatical Japanese is our resistance. So also, the victories of our Fleets and air squadrons, of General MacArthur with the preponderant Australians among his force, of General Eisenhower with the combined Armies in the Mediterranean area, are the victories of the Allies. We could reveal the percentages of men serving in the Mediterranean and Italy, for example, which show that the British proportions are far greater than our own, but to do so would be to supply the Germans and Japanese with information supplemental of that which has been made public, and our security and our plans to crush them, requires its suppression. Surely, whether the troops engaged be American, British, Russian or Chinese, there are no two better objects for a soldier to fight than Peace and Freedom. Our common effort should be to help him in their achievement, and to avoid augmenting his peril by deeds or words which sow dissension in our ranks, and provide aid and comfort to the enemy he shall meet. The New Year will be a year of decision, and that it shall be in our favor must be our united and sole aim. Therefore, let's not let our men down!

## Service Humor

### Not Worth Saving

After gazing at a few samples, we can't see why a Jap soldier should be so concerned about having his face.

—Sourdough Sentinel.

A soldier we knew named McBeth  
Could talk without stopping for breath  
But the things he related  
The enemy aided;  
He talked his battalion to death.

—Supply Lines.

### Not Normal

Warden: So you think you are actually sane now. If we give you your liberty, will you leave liquor and women alone?  
Inmate: I sure will.

Warden: Crazy! You'd better stay right here.

—Diamond Dust.

### Brave Man

A 1-A man married a widow with four children and asked his draft board to re-classify him.

"Nothing doing," the board said. "If you've got that much guts, the Army can use you."

—Daily Tropics.

Gob: My brother is a panhandler.

Gal: Really?

Gob: Yeah, he's a hospital corpsman.

—Skyscraper.

### Just Habit

Wac No. 1: "He's so romantic—when he addresses me, he always call me 'fair lady.'"

Wac No. 2: "Force of habit, my dear. . . He used to be a street-car conductor!"

—Exchange.

### At Long Last

It happened during the rush for gasoline ration coupons, and the scene was an American high school. The white-haired teacher at the table looked up and grinned at the man standing before her, application in hand.

"Well, she said, 'after all these years, I'm finally able to give you an 'A'!"

—Contributed.

### Pleased All Parties

Excited Young Father: "Quick! Tell me! Is it a boy?"  
Nurse: "Well, the one in the middle is."

—Pointer.

### A Popular Song

After Hitler's death the No. 1 tune on the Hit Parade will be "Oh, What a Beautiful Mourning."

—Fort Niagara Drum.

G-Man: "He got away, did he? Didn't you guard the exits?"  
Constable: "Yep. He must have gone out of one of the entrances."

—Exchange.

### Familiar Ground

Guide: "This castle has stood for 300 years. Not a stone has been touched, nothing altered, nothing repaired or replaced."

Tourist: "They must have the same kind of landlord we've got!"

—Sourdough Sentinel.

## ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

F.H.H.—Nothing more definite can be added at this time to the statement in our 18 Dec. issue that the House Military Affairs Committee may take up some time this coming session the question of crediting academy service for pay purposes. What form the bill will take probably will not be known until the committee acts.

G.H.W.—Inasmuch as the man you cite in your second question has served on active duty in the AUS from 30 April 1941 to the present, he apparently is entitled to the American Defense Service Ribbon. He entered upon a tour of 12 months' or more active duty prior to 7 Dec., 1941. Your first question should be asked of the proper military authorities since it involves a matter of Army administration.

J. H. D.—If the officer you mention is retired for disability in line of duty as an officer he would retire at 75 per cent of the permanent pay he was receiving at time of retirement. That is, the longevity he is receiving for enlisted service, Regular Army and National Guard, would be eliminated in computing retirement pay.

H. W. B.—Lists of posts, camps and stations are restricted at this time.

G.C.W.—The Revenue Act of 1942 exempted from federal income tax retired pay received by personnel retired for physical disability. Whether your pay comes in that category is a matter we suggest you take up with your local Collector of Internal Revenue.

## In The Journal

### One Year Ago

New Guinea: Buna Area. Our attack has breached enemy fortifications in many places. His situation must now be regarded as desperate.

### 10 Years Ago

Annapolis: A luncheon party was given 17 Dec. by Capt. and Mrs. Charles M. Oman at their home at the Naval Hospital in honor of friends, now in Washington, who served with them in China, including Adm. Montgomery L. Taylor, until recently in command of the United States forces in Chinese waters.

### 25 Years Ago

Col. Oscar J. Charles, Inf., USA, reported wounded in action in France, in the Argonne, is in command of the 316th Infantry of the 79th Division. Some years ago he was adjutant of the USMA. His wife and three children live in Washington, D. C.

### 50 Years Ago

Lt. F. W. Coe, 1st US Artillery, a capable young officer, is doing adjutant's duty at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., during the absence on leave of Adjutant Hunter.

### 80 Years Ago

The record of the expenditure of shot, shell, and powder by the Monitor Patapasco, during less than a year that she has been in service, exhibits the following interesting result: The total of this expenditure amounts to 52 tons of shot and 12 tons of powder—a pretty large amount to be fired from one vessel carrying only two guns.



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(Publication suspended for duration of War)

# Marine Corps Coast Guard

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General Henry H. Arnold  
Commanding General Army Ground Forces  
Lieutenant General Lesley J. McNair  
Commanding General, Army Service Forces  
Lieutenant General Brehon B. Somervell

## Army Casualties and Prisoners

The War Department this week announced the names of 485 officers and enlisted men killed in action, 1,710 wounded in action, 794 missing in action and 718 who are held as prisoners of war by Germany.

The names of the officers and upper three grades of enlisted personnel on the lists of those killed are as follows:

### KILLED IN ASIATIC AREA

1st Lt. J. S. Crall  
Capt. L. H. Enslin  
1st Lt. W. Jackson  
1st Lt. J. E. Bragg

2nd Lt. C. C. Day  
1st Lt. N. P. Wagner  
Capt. B. A. Pearson

Enlisted Personnel  
T. Sgt. J. E. Rundell  
S. Sgt. J. W. Ring  
S. Sgt. C. W. Koch

2nd Lt. R. L. Hanson  
2nd Lt. R. L. Callum  
1st Lt. R. L. McNutt

2nd Lt. R. Y. Padgett  
2nd Lt. E. F. Jenkins  
2nd Lt. L. H. Marion  
2nd Lt. C. M. Baer

F. O. C. D. Brown  
2nd Lt. L. R. Brown  
1st Lt. G. E. MacIntosh

2nd Lt. P. N. Welton  
2nd Lt. A. J. Nagy  
2nd Lt. W. L. Andros

1st Lt. W. Toles  
1st Lt. W. J. Cunningham  
1st Lt. N. Ungar

Enlisted Personnel  
S. Sgt. J. C. Melan  
S. Sgt. E. Keeler  
S. Sgt. R. W. Korff

S. Sgt. H. K. Olsen  
T. Sgt. W. C. Miller  
S. Sgt. W. E. Schenk

T. Sgt. A. T. Kallako  
T. Sgt. E. W. Norlen  
S. Sgt. H. A. Mitchell

S. Sgt. P. G. Pedersen  
S. Sgt. H. T. McKnight  
S. Sgt. L. D. McCoy

S. Sgt. J. Scollon  
S. Sgt. B. J. Morton  
S. Sgt. J. P. Young

S. Sgt. A. L. Pacheco  
T. Sgt. W. V. Elther  
2nd Lt. R. A. Tapia

1st Lt. W. L. West  
2nd Lt. H. M. Gutterman  
2nd Lt. R. K. Stuhlman

2nd Lt. N. J. Sterle  
Capt. F. A. Torrance  
2nd Lt. E. T. Riordan

2nd Lt. G. A. McGowan  
2nd Lt. R. T. Peterson  
2nd Lt. A. F. Pick

2nd Lt. E. P. Russo  
2nd Lt. B. W. Rogers  
2nd Lt. J. W. Fleming

2nd Lt. F. L. Hardy  
2nd Lt. J. D. Williams  
2nd Lt. D. W. Carson

1st Lt. N. M. Ray  
2nd Lt. A. C. Neugebauer  
1st Lt. J. F. O'Neill

2nd Lt. T. R. Myers  
2nd Lt. J. R. Jamison  
Capt. W. S. Caldwell

2nd Lt. L. Nightingale  
1st Lt. M. T. Jarrett  
2nd Lt. H. C. Wirth

Enlisted Personnel  
S. Sgt. O. V. Taylor  
S. Sgt. W. H. Dobbs  
1st Sgt. N. M. Gilbert

S. Sgt. E. G. Weide  
T. Sgt. C. T. Riley  
S. Sgt. J. F. Oppedisano

S. Sgt. C. F. Mohney  
S. Sgt. W. S. Thompson  
S. Sgt. J. D. Rine  
S. Sgt. R. S. Stone

S. Sgt. F. Worth  
S. Sgt. F. J. Vitke  
M. Sgt. D. M. Wada  
1st Sgt. A. Henry, Jr.

KILLED IN MIDDLE EASTERN AREA  
2nd Lt. Francis B. Roubique, Jr.

KILLED IN PACIFIC AREA  
1st Lt. George C. Wagner, Jr.

Enlisted Personnel  
S. Sgt. E. L. Overstreet  
T. Sgt. H. H. Bean

KILLED IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA  
2nd Lt. J. R. Wilson  
1st Lt. R. H. Moseley

1st Lt. V. H. Jacobson  
Capt. O. L. Wertz  
2nd Lt. W. T. Coomler

2nd Lt. B. D. Simon  
1st Lt. J. A. Fittz  
T. Sgt. F. C. Brennan

S. Sgt. H. E. Shriner, Jr.  
S. Sgt. J. R. Keith  
S. Sgt. J. C. Midkiff

S. Sgt. R. M. Johnson  
S. Sgt. W. F. Domkowski  
S. Sgt. W. J. Kennedy

S. Sgt. J. H. Kline  
S. Sgt. P. A. Reed  
S. Sgt. D. R. Smith

KILLED IN CENTRAL PACIFIC AREA  
2nd Lt. Lawrence T. Buckley

Enlisted Personnel  
T. 4th G. John L. Corica

Officers included in the lists of wounded, missing and prisoners are as follows:

2nd Lt. E. O. White, Jr.  
WOUNDED IN EUROPEAN AREA  
2nd Lt. J. Rosenberg

2nd Lt. W. E. Stafford  
2nd Lt. W. Spencer  
Capt. B. F. Burgess

WOUNDED IN MEDITERRANEAN AREA  
Capt. H. B. Drake  
Capt. M. J. Peterson

1st Lt. J. W. Reeves  
Capt. K. O. Llewellyn  
1st Lt. J. N. Tidwell

1st Lt. R. O. Davis  
Capt. J. P. Lommori  
Maj. R. L. Felling

1st Lt. A. V. Smith  
1st Lt. H. G. Stewart  
2nd Lt. H. H. Page

2nd Lt. W. J. Shannon  
1st Lt. B. C. Wood  
2nd Lt. E. E. Sherrill

1st Lt. P. E. Cameron, Jr.  
2nd Lt. E. Christensen  
2nd Lt. G. S. Peck

1st Lt. A. H. Spira  
2nd Lt. J. K. Young  
Capt. G. K. Butler

1st Lt. E. E. Cox, Jr.  
1st Lt. B. E. L. Vaughn  
1st Lt. J. W. Waddle

1st Lt. J. H. Walstad  
2nd Lt. W. H. Witt, Jr.  
Capt. J. K. Cameron

1st Lt. R. A. Fawcett  
1st Lt. M. W. Belenaky  
2nd Lt. S. E. Suchorski

1st Lt. R. W. Jamison  
Capt. L. W. Raley  
Capt. S. Pollan

2nd Lt. V. C. Handley  
WOUNDED IN PACIFIC AREA  
2nd Lt. M. D. O'Sullivan

2nd Lt. O. Evenson  
1st Lt. K. L. Garst  
1st Lt. T. E. Prevost

WOUNDED IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA  
Capt. D. L. Andre  
1st Lt. C. E. Gillespie

1st Lt. A. J. Naigle  
2nd Lt. C. R. Depascale  
1st Lt. J. C. Houston

WOUNDED IN CENTRAL PACIFIC AREA  
1st Lt. R. K. Ellison  
1st Lt. B. L. Moore

2nd Lt. J. J. Campbell  
1st Lt. G. Galloway  
1st Lt. M. H. Marlowe

2nd Lt. W. R. McCandless  
1st Lt. R. W. Meredith  
2nd Lt. C. A. Clyborne, Jr.

1st Lt. G. W. Erwin, Jr.  
2nd Lt. E. A. Willner  
2nd Lt. C. F. Carpenter

1st Lt. M. R. Parker  
MISSING IN EUROPEAN AREA  
1st Lt. G. E. Branham

2nd Lt. A. A. Cate  
2nd Lt. J. L. Gard  
2nd Lt. J. W. Gilbride

1st Lt. J. W. Hull  
Maj. M. Joel  
2nd Lt. D. C. Kramer

2nd Lt. L. F. Malarin  
2nd Lt. W. T. Mareello  
2nd Lt. M. Matzenbacher

2nd Lt. J. R. Miller  
2nd Lt. B. E. Noorden, Jr.  
2nd Lt. R. A. Peery

1st Lt. R. L. Thomas, Jr.  
2nd Lt. A. Trolese  
2nd Lt. A. Valsecchi

1st Lt. M. H. Wenberg  
2nd Lt. J. T. Wennerberg  
2nd Lt. K. W. Falek

2nd Lt. J. N. Groves  
2nd Lt. D. H. Marsh  
1st Lt. J. H. Adams

1st Lt. W. H. Beach  
F. O. W. A. Solhelm  
2nd Lt. J. J. Kelley

2nd Lt. C. E. Thomson, Jr.  
2nd Lt. R. C. Gilchrist  
2nd Lt. W. B. Hart

2nd Lt. C. K. Hecht, Jr.  
2nd Lt. E. C. Hyde  
2nd Lt. M. J. Aldecoa

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2nd Lt. D. J. Harrington

2nd Lt. V. B. McHugh  
2nd Lt. R. E. Payne  
2nd Lt. R. E. Albright

2nd Lt. C. C. Bixler  
1st Lt. R. M. Brown  
2nd Lt. J. J. Carroll

2nd Lt. J. S. Hascall  
1st Lt. G. Molnar  
2nd Lt. M. A. Niebauer

2nd Lt. J. E. Orrison  
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2nd Lt. C. D. Walts

Control of Vets. Legislation  
Shortly after Congress reconvenes 10 Jan., the House will decide whether jurisdiction of legislation dealing with insurance, compensation, allowances and pensions of veterans of World Wars I and II shall be placed in the hands of its Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

Some of these matters now are handled by the Military Affairs Committee.

The proposed change in the House rules, pending before the Rules Committee since early in 1943, has been brought to the House floor on a discharge petition signed by 218 Congressmen, one-half of the House.

Accordingly, approval of the change in the rules in the next few weeks seems virtually assured.

Excepted from control of the veterans' committee, under the proposal, would be such legislation as affects civil service rights, public land ownership and adjusted compensations.

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## Army Promotions

The following temporary promotions in the Army of the United States have been announced by the War Department:

## 1st Lt. to Colonel

J. C. Fitch, CE  
M. J. Asensio, CE  
W. E. Ahearn, FD  
S. H. Hulse, MC  
J. Harrell, MC  
F. E. Sweeney, QMC  
C. S. Donnelly, Ch.

## Major to Lt. Col.

S. C. Rice, Inf.  
A. N. Marderos, Inf.  
E. J. Hill, Jr., FA  
R. J. McQuiston, MC  
W. M. Mueller, Inf.  
H. O. Schmidt, AGD  
F. J. Gibbons, Jr., Inf.  
C. A. Grennan, CE  
R. K. Farnham, MC  
S. A. Schluter, MC  
D. W. Brown, Inf.  
M. Sommers, AUS  
H. B. Denny, DC  
C. R. Wood, DC  
W. E. Eckles, Cav.  
L. B. Tipton, AUS  
J. H. Costinett, CE  
W. M. Rodgers, Inf.  
W. H. Barnes, OD  
C. C. Case, Jr., Inf.  
E. M. Bergstrom, Inf.  
E. B. Wolford, Inf.  
S. L. Stirling, TC  
H. R. Rankin, QMC  
R. V. Murphy, Inf.  
T. V. Prochazka, Inf.  
H. A. Hall, Jr., CE  
A. B. Christie, Jr., MC  
P. J. John, AC  
D. E. Quinn, Jr., MC  
M. O. Brinker, OD  
A. E. Wells, II, CAC  
D. E. Cluxton, AC  
F. R. Royal, AC  
P. R. Jeffrey, Inf.  
J. S. Caples, CE  
H. L. Jacobs, SC  
D. P. Hale, Jr., CE  
N. S. Stribling, DC  
A. H. Russell, MC  
E. W. Hornung, SC  
W. W. Watts, AUS  
J. A. Slayles, CAC  
R. L. Reynolds, MC  
J. W. Holt, Jr., AC  
U. W. Alexander, FA  
R. E. Selser, MC  
M. K. Smith, JAGD  
J. M. Barrette, FD  
B. C. Bowker, FA  
L. T. Carter, CH  
G. O. Rucker, Jr., Inf.  
H. M. Whittington, Inf.  
G. M. Yatskevich, OD  
F. A. Sargent, Inf.  
F. R. Sandford, MC  
W. P. Burbeau, MC  
A. W. Brecht, AC  
W. H. Cooper, AC  
V. R. Kelleher, MC  
S. A. Riley, Jr., AC

## Captain to Major

G. B. Gray, AC  
G. R. Stuck, CE  
R. L. Ely, Jr., QMC  
W. Hawkins, Jr., AC  
D. A. Rambo, QMC  
H. F. Sharp, CE  
T. D. Fisher, Inf.  
A. Respeas, OD  
H. C. Ball, FA  
O. V. Gordon, AC  
F. J. Giegerich, MC  
B. A. Williamson, AUS  
J. V. McWilliams, AC  
R. S. Wolcott, AC  
G. Gullan, CE  
R. C. Bennett, MC  
F. Johnson, MC  
J. C. Richardson, Ch.  
L. E. Bartley, OD  
R. C. Stechman, AC  
E. A. Denbo, MC  
B. P. Potter, MC  
N. L. Murray, MC  
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S. H. Arthur, Jr., CE  
C. L. Coco, AC  
J. V. Reardon, AC  
M. L. Sherwood, AC  
A. L. Kelly, Cav.  
R. T. Joyce, SC  
E. V. Murphy, Inf.  
R. J. Makarius, AC  
R. C. Williams, AC  
H. S. Dwyer, CE  
F. D. Hill, Jr., AC  
W. L. Stiles, Jr., MC  
L. F. Marr, Jr., AC  
W. B. Cleves, AC  
A. L. Kiefer, MC  
R. B. Golub, MAC  
B. E. E. Adams, MC  
G. F. Hamilton, AC  
S. Backer, FD  
A. M. Dunn, CWS  
J. N. Kohlen, CAC  
G. S. Allen, AUS  
B. B. Miller, AGD  
A. J. Roberts, Jr., AC  
R. H. McLain, AUS  
R. M. Monsted, AC  
E. F. Marsh, DC  
A. Burton, AC  
B. Schwartzman, MC  
J. B. Jones, Jr., CE  
R. A. Savitt, MC  
T. J. Costigan, MC  
D. Pollack, MC  
J. P. Lawther, OD  
L. L. Marcus, MC  
J. F. Stanwell-Fletcher, AC  
R. M. Hartman, MC  
A. K. Knutson, AUS  
R. K. Koch, MC  
G. B. Talbot, MC  
W. A. Kran, MAC  
B. R. Allen, MC  
J. W. Whitlock, MC  
R. Hamilton, MC  
R. S. McKee, Inf.  
N. H. Thomas, FA  
R. C. Joseph, AC  
K. W. Watters, Jr., OD  
G. R. Plumb, CE  
R. G. Springer, DC  
E. H. Cox, JAGD  
J. R. Parkinson, JAGD  
J. W. Simms, AC  
A. E. Clark, OD

## 1st Lt. to Captain

D. Grisham, AC  
A. L. McFarland, Jr., OD  
L. J. Vogel, III, FA  
A. G. Williams, Jr., MC  
W. D. Howell, AC  
J. G. McElroy, AC  
E. H. Mueller, Jr., AC  
K. W. Kellum, Jr., AC  
J. R. Chitwood, Inf.  
C. E. Hilbert, Jr., CAC  
N. P. McCloy, MC  
R. W. Lucke, AC  
D. M. Johnson, Inf.  
G. B. Felton, Inf.  
L. G. Morey, Inf.  
S. D. Darrah, Inf.  
A. E. Berman, Inf.  
G. E. Wilcox, AC  
G. J. McKenna, AC  
R. E. Newman, AC  
C. B. Nelson, FA  
J. K. Umstatter, SC  
T. G. Wells, Inf.  
C. J. Dechaine, CE  
G. B. Clarke, FA  
G. B. Shutt, Cav.  
S. F. Pickard, Jr., Inf.  
J. B. Gregorie, Jr., FA  
N. A. Godwin, Inf.  
F. P. Conroy, FA  
G. F. Lane, AC  
J. D. Ledbetter, Jr., Inf.  
J. H. York, Inf.  
J. Childs, OD  
C. R. Steele, OD  
M. E. Kugner, MC  
R. B. Lisse, MC  
J. R. Arneimann, SC  
H. M. Williams, FD  
H. E. Burgard, AC  
R. Van D. Breyman, Inf.  
W. G. Smith, MC  
C. J. Hauser, QMC  
J. Armstrong, Jr., AC  
H. A. Yeager, MC  
G. N. Karay, MC  
B. R. Walker, AC  
M. F. Kusta, FA

T. R. Bender, MAC  
N. E. Martin, FA  
S. J. Beaudry, MAC  
L. Karasoff, DC  
D. Praete, AC  
R. E. Gluck, DC  
G. B. Bosco, MC  
A. L. Bachman, MC  
N. Hilfer, MC  
C. J. Gunter, SC  
B. F. Gullazzo, SC  
W. F. Bloxham, SC  
J. J. Cain, QMC  
J. B. Munson, Inf.  
J. J. Malone, FA  
W. H. Belden, AC  
H. E. Crotty, CWS  
W. B. Baldwin, AC  
H. K. Kern, AC  
B. L. Dican, CE  
E. A. Knowlton, MC  
W. S. McDowell, AC  
G. B. Bucklew, CE  
R. F. Bondy, DC  
J. M. Blackford, AC  
R. B. Voorhis, AC  
W. W. Druckenmiller, Inf.  
R. E. Long, SC  
R. H. Briner, Inf.  
R. G. Jones, AC  
E. L. Edwards, FA  
D. F. Huston, FA  
J. C. Allen, Jr., FA  
J. F. Pottoffer, AC  
C. M. B. Wiper, Jr., AC  
J. F. Zornick, Jr., CE  
R. A. Keim, AGD  
J. A. Vesely, MC  
J. Barber, Jr., AC  
M. Walinger, AC  
R. S. Ferrari, Inf.  
W. L. O'Neil, AC  
W. H. Hark, MC  
W. P. Britsch, Jr., MC  
H. Rothkopf, MC  
W. Klein, MC  
E. E. Reiss, Jr., MC  
M. Budzanoski, CE  
R. C. Wilson, MAC  
J. M. Martin, QMC  
D. W. Speake, MC  
W. B. Hepburn, MAC  
M. M. Motes, Inf.  
W. H. Thomas, Jr., Inf.  
O. R. Brown, MAC  
C. F. McCrory, MC  
F. H. Newman, AC  
H. D. Chism, Jr., AC  
R. J. Myers, Jr., SC  
E. P. Doty, AC  
W. H. Barnett, AC  
H. A. Halsey, AC  
D. L. Cavin, FA  
J. W. Lanlus, MC  
M. L. Mitchell, AC  
J. S. McArthur, AC  
L. P. Halamek, MC  
W. P. Mason, AC  
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R. A. Wheeler, AC  
J. E. Eisenman, CMC  
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J. T. Dubitt, DC  
W. W. Norris, CMC  
S. Van Gorder, AC  
H. C. Calhoun, Inf.  
M. Shearer, OD  
J. R. Kahn, DC  
J. R. Mangum, MC  
M. L. Campbell, AC  
J. B. Hasemeier, FA  
E. I. Hirsch, MC  
R. E. Frid, AC  
A. G. Hagen, OD  
V. Jobst, III, AC  
M. W. Baumgartner, Ch.  
C. J. Courtois, DC  
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(Continued on Next Page)



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MC  
d, QMC  
CAC  
id, AC  
AC  
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r., AC  
r., MC  
C

H. E. Jo  
F. E. Bo  
R. B. Ge  
J. D. W  
L. Benn  
A. Roee  
L. Kosle  
R. L. B  
J. W. S  
J. B. R  
R. S. R  
C. C. R  
W. A. C  
B. F. H  
J. J. K  
W. B. C  
R. L. W  
F. M.  
AC  
J. H. T  
J. R. B  
J. P. B  
J. E. R  
J. E. K  
T. J. M  
R. S. R  
L. C. S  
R. F. G  
A. B. S  
W. L. V  
C. C. W  
E. E. F  
M. H. L  
M. J. C  
W. L. L  
J. N. P  
J. V. R  
J. D. S  
W. M.  
J. W.  
SC  
W. M.  
D. J. S  
AUS  
C. H. Y  
T. W.  
E. A.  
E. C  
L. A.  
W. M.  
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J. K.  
J. E.  
W. C.  
C. A.  
G. F.  
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C. S. E  
C. C. F  
C. C. T  
E. R.  
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M. W.  
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W. R.  
S. R.  
D. R.  
R. S.  
C. T.  
M. R.



## Army Promotions

(Continued from Preceding Page)

1st Lt. to Capt.—Cont.

H. E. Johnson, CWS  
F. E. Oberdorf, CE  
F. E. Bergquist, Ch.  
R. R. Geer, MC  
J. D. Wasilko, DC  
J. Bennett, TC  
A. Rosenzweig, AC  
L. Kozlow, DC  
L. L. Brubaker, Inf.  
J. W. Sparks, Ch.  
R. B. Muse, AC  
R. S. Rosson, OD  
C. R. Woodburn, FA  
C. A. Goodwin, CMP

2nd Lt. to 1st Lt.

B. F. Harvey, AC  
J. J. Klimkiewicz, Inf.  
W. B. Owens, AC  
F. M. Welskopf, AC  
F. M. Houlihan, Jr., AC  
J. H. Thrasher, CAC  
J. B. King, Inf.  
P. B. Berry, OD  
J. E. Goss, AC  
J. E. Rogers, QMC  
J. E. Krasula, AC  
R. Deegan, AC  
T. J. McDonald, AC  
S. J. Rinda, Inf.  
R. S. Love, AC  
L. C. Smith, AC  
B. F. Germer, QMC  
A. B. Steele, AGD  
W. G. Gibson, AC  
C. L. Woods, Inf.  
C. E. Tressler, Inf.  
C. W. Mana, AC  
E. E. Kirchner, AC  
M. H. Brown, OD  
M. J. Grotenhuis, FA  
W. L. Clingan, AC  
J. N. Pinnick, CAC  
T. E. Gelsinger, OD  
J. C. Shive, AC  
W. D. Bennett, CE  
W. M. Hellard, AC  
J. W. Feamster, Jr., SC  
W. M. McCrocklin, AC  
D. J. Stearns, Jr., AC  
C. H. Young, CE  
T. A. Nelson, SC  
E. W. Sharp, CAC  
G. A. Conrad, QMC  
E. Cooper, Inf.  
L. A. Gibson, AC  
W. M. Friedmann, AC  
J. K. Wise, QMC  
J. E. Agoos, MAC  
D. A. Lurenky, AC  
W. C. Joy, AC  
C. A. English, OD  
G. F. Squiers, AC  
S. J. Stover, OD  
C. S. Russell, OD  
C. F. Schaaf, AC  
C. T. Waltman, AC  
E. R. Peterson, Inf.  
R. W. Jeffers, AC  
E. L. Goodwin, AC  
M. W. Walker, CE  
M. A. Wilson, CE  
H. L. Hansell, Inf.  
W. J. Beall, AGD  
A. E. Hodges, Inf.  
L. N. Carroll, CE  
G. E. Shabel, AC  
C. E. Long, AC  
J. B. Smith, AC  
J. B. Elliott, Jr., FA  
J. R. Dalton, CAC  
J. E. Bickings, CAC  
K. W. Landis, AC  
A. J. Glaser, AC  
R. H. Malda, AC  
A. M. St. Peter, QMC  
G. R. McCombs, CMP  
T. M. Michaels, Inf.  
A. J. Donohue, MAC  
W. R. O'Dell, OD  
S. Roberts, CAC  
D. Rosenberg, CAC  
R. S. Goldstein, QMC  
R. J. Cahill, Inf.  
C. T. Paddock, CAC  
M. R. York, CAC

E. H. Hints, AC  
D. J. Horkan, CAC  
W. W. Dickhoff, CAC  
R. J. Kullin, AC  
J. E. Kozlowski, AC  
R. W. Winter, AC  
J. A. Flynn, Inf.  
J. L. Wells, CE  
N. Royer, OD  
C. L. Mayton, AC  
J. P. Givhan, FA  
C. W. Cox, AC  
J. G. McDonnell, Inf.  
B. B. Brooks, AC  
J. G. Woodruff, Jr., AC  
A. E. Lester, FA  
W. L. Spinds, AC  
H. Hale, Jr., AUS  
L. E. Brazell, OD  
J. H. Stacy, AC  
W. M. Wilson, CE  
D. W. Bumsted, AUS  
O. Hooker, MAC

E. E. Ashbaugh, Jr., MAC  
A. O. Nelson, Jr., AC  
G. C. Vaughan, CAC  
V. K. Ledbetter, AUS  
J. H. Symons, CAC  
R. L. Kennedy, AC  
W. O. Held, CMP  
B. J. Costo, AC  
G. J. Penfield, Inf.  
R. LeR. Maxwell, CAC  
M. A. Holland, AUS  
W. E. Junkert, MAC  
W. E. Dutton, AC  
M. F. Kent, OD  
A. N. Ducommun, AC  
T. C. Brown, MAC  
J. T. Walters, Inf.  
E. H. Fergus, CAC  
C. O. Peden, AC  
P. Richter, Inf.  
T. E. Albers, CAC  
R. J. Owens, AC

R. W. Blake, FA  
A. L. Andersen, Jr., CAC  
W. T. Trout, CAC  
L. L. Cohn, QMC  
R. A. Fuller, OD  
T. D. Finn, QMC  
J. A. Carlisle, AGD  
E. J. Amaral, AC  
K. E. Carlson, CAC  
J. C. Webb, OD  
H. Marvel, SC  
M. D. Dessel, AC  
H. R. Benbow, CAC  
W. P. Brooks, Jr., AC  
H. P. Wright, CWS  
E. W. Bridge, CAC  
W. S. van Merkestyn, AC  
J. V. Kelly, AC  
S. H. Runyan, AC  
H. J. Stevens, AC  
C. A. Rose, AC

J. M. Higgins, TC  
J. Stern, OD  
H. F. Bankston, Inf.  
G. T. Booker, Inf.  
W. H. Lindsey, MAC  
E. Bromet, QMC  
E. V. Maddox, MAC  
J. H. Bradley, QMC  
J. E. Potashnick, AC  
T. F. English, AC  
E. Vrooman, AC  
H. J. Hamilton, CE  
J. H. Kohl, OD  
R. W. Kepner, OD  
C. W. Snedeker, CAC  
M. H. Ruttenberg, AC  
C. H. Cooper, QMC  
J. H. Cover, Jr., AC  
H. R. Clutta, CAC  
E. W. Underwood, AC  
W. Mussetter, CAC  
M. W. Holmes, SC  
P. W. Klingman, AC  
P. E. Zwayer, CMP

B. E. Arrington, AC  
D. W. Kuratko, MAC  
C. J. Burns, AC  
R. E. Warhaver, MAC  
C. W. Dunkin, AC  
E. H. Wiest, AC  
H. H. Lacey, CE  
J. E. Beleradorfer, Inf.  
R. W. Keitel, OD  
D. W. Steele, AC  
C. S. Erickson, AC  
R. C. Gallagher, CE  
L. C. Booth, CE  
E. L. Larson, MAC  
D. R. Rasmussen, FA  
G. C. Morrison, Inf.  
R. L. Horn, AC  
H. E. Robohn, AUS  
D. E. Rintoul, AC  
A. Miller, Jr., MAC  
J. W. Johnson, AC

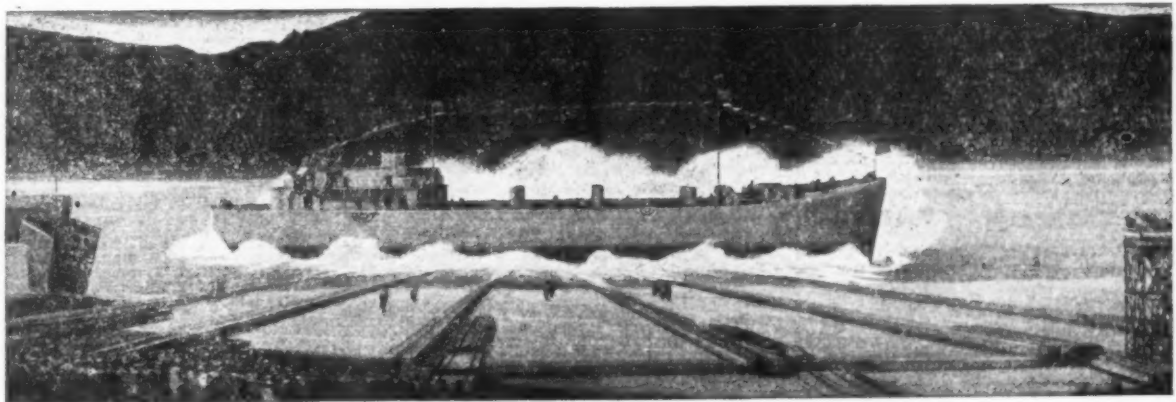
H. E. Robinson, CE  
R. W. Heckman, AUS  
T. H. Luke, Jr., Inf.  
J. A. Geoghegan, OD  
J. P. Swindler, AC  
I. E. Robinson, AUS  
W. G. Terry, AC  
G. M. McCubbin, AC  
W. R. McGlathery, CAC  
J. T. Noles, QMC  
J. H. Campbell, AUS  
A. Lea, CAC  
R. L. Johnson, AC  
M. J. Flaherty, CAC  
R. H. Mitchell, MAC  
G. Rubin, AC  
S. Woodward, AC  
O. R. Anderson, Jr., Inf.  
G. C. Carens, Jr., AC  
E. P. Chlassen, OD

(Continued on Next Page)

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2nd Lt. to 1st Lt.—Cont.  
 V. M. Coyle, AC  
 M. Kowalchick, AGD  
 J. Thomassen, MAC  
 L. F. Gaffney, MAC  
 R. L. Noble, AC  
 D. V. McKinley, CM  
 R. C. Shaw, CAC  
 L. G. Moran, Inf.  
 E. G. Crossley, jr., AC  
 A. Reid, AC  
 H. H. Webber, AC

E. McC. Denham, AC  
 R. A. Paas, CM  
 L. F. Manchester, OD  
 W. J. Comerford, AC  
 W. B. Smith, CAC  
 W. M. Skodack, AC  
 J. S. MacDowell, OD  
 G. E. Mayer, CAC  
 I. E. Ahlquist, MAC  
 G. R. Husack, AC  
 O. J. Holmen, CM  
 J. W. Haugen, OD  
 H. E. Miller, CM  
 R. F. Williams, Inf.  
 J. L. Moon, CAC  
 W. T. Innes, CAC

M. H. Strand, AC  
 T. P. Krebsbach, Inf.  
 W. A. Albrecht, jr., AC  
 J. E. Bowden, AC  
 N. E. Taylor, QMC  
 B. Dent, CAC  
 I. G. Satterlee, MAC  
 J. E. Preston, AC  
 K. P. Cochran, Cav.  
 N. R. Stama, OD  
 G. R. Gamble, AUS  
 L. B. Eckley, AC  
 J. L. Dyrek, jr., Inf.

R. Netsch, MAC  
 J. J. Mankel, AC  
 E. J. Gurosky, OD  
 W. R. Grunow, jr., CE  
 S. H. Sanders, jr., AC  
 W. J. Wutz, CAC  
 S. J. Blum, OD  
 C. J. Gray, CE  
 D. X. Heath, CMP  
 I. J. Wilhite, AC  
 O. M. Sorensen, AC  
 W. F. Hampton, MAC  
 R. S. Murphy, AC  
 H. C. Brown, AC  
 C. F. Campbell, CE  
 P. H. Yarbrough, CE  
 M. Smith, Inf.  
 C. M. Brown, Inf.  
 S. C. Willis, jr., AC  
 L. C. Woods, AUS  
 W. W. Sharp, AC  
 J. A. Beazley, jr., AC  
 R. C. Roberts, CMP  
 T. L. Roach, jr., AC  
 K. C. Guenther, CE  
 B. Sando, jr., AC  
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 P. Korn, CE  
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 S. Klar, Inf.  
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 H. O. Wilkes, AC  
 R. P. Scoville, Inf.  
 F. H. Clarke, Inf.  
 D. V. Marks, SC  
 P. R. Studley, QMC  
 H. W. Miller, AC  
 W. M. Gibney, CE  
 W. F. Jackson, Inf.  
 R. B. Beaulieu, Inf.  
 C. P. Holmstrup, CE  
 M. Guttenplan, AGD  
 C. Kamil, Inf.  
 A. J. Rosenthal, jr., CE

J. L. Ziegler, FA  
 E. C. Sheehy, AUS  
 J. J. Blythe, AC  
 D. Burnham, AUS  
 J. J. Butler, jr., AC  
 S. A. Goldsmith, AC  
 S. A. Luria, AC  
 L. M. Einsiedler, QMC  
 M. H. Meyer, Inf.  
 W. Harvey, CWS  
 W. McL. Underwood, TC  
 E. C. Abajian, Inf.  
 C. J. Haggarty, Inf.  
 H. Gasman, Inf.  
 G. D. Lenington, TC  
 G. H. Lugin, jr., AC  
 J. A. Daly, Inf.  
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 C. W. Lively, jr., AC  
 G. P. Perry, AC  
 R. M. Rideout, Inf.  
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 N. L. Waspe, AC  
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 R. J. Gedeon, AC  
 J. Addison, Inf.  
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 K. K. Christman, FA  
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 R. H. Perry, AC  
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 J. O. Silvey, SC  
 C. D. Taylor, AC  
 W. B. Browne, SC  
 M. K. Schuller, AC  
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 G. M. Caldwell, FA  
 G. A. Abbott, AC  
 W. W. Lassetter, CE  
 H. A. Patterson, jr., CE

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 V. M. Huskey, AC  
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 G. E. Lomas, FA  
 D. H. Trinklein, MAC  
 G. K. Souler, Inf.  
 P. D. Aden, QMC  
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 J. Q. Lyden, QMC  
 J. J. Haggerty, SC  
 J. P. Hehle, FA  
 H. H. Schemmel, Inf.  
 R. D. Snead, AUS  
 M. E. Long, Inf.  
 J. E. Kelly, Inf.  
 C. W. Werner, Inf.  
 H. F. Allen, jr., CE  
 R. C. Stickell, AC  
 W. W. Brown, CE  
 E. H. Freeman, jr., AC  
 J. J. Eagen, AC  
 W. A. Higginson, AC  
 W. H. McCloud, CE  
 W. F. Martin, AC  
 J. J. Hess, AC  
 T. S. Warganich, AUS  
 J. F. Scullen, Inf.  
 P. W. Bleifeldt, Inf.  
 W. G. Lord, AC  
 C. C. Sanzi, Inf.  
 C. McB. Judd, AC  
 P. P. Sobolewski, AC  
 W. K. Fulton, jr., Inf.

R. W. Lentz, Inf.  
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 J. L. Deakins, AC  
 R. L. E. Martin, FA  
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 J. K. Finnell, Inf.  
 R. N. Norman, FA  
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 G. B. Herbert, jr., Inf.  
 F. W. Stover, FA  
 L. M. Southland, AC  
 F. E. Steed, Inf.  
 E. L. Johnson, AC  
 W. G. Sontaire, AC  
 R. Gaskill, AUS  
 E. A. Smith, jr., AC  
 R. Johns, AUS

N. J. Cain, CE  
 L. H. Bishop, CE  
 L. Ingram, QMC  
 E. N. Keate, FA  
 J. H. Watson, AC  
 C. E. Conner, AGD  
 L. W. Purdum, III, AC  
 J. A. Hillner, Inf.  
 M. M. Goodman, QMC  
 D. McM. Broughton, FA  
 J. W. Stone, FA  
 B. G. Williams, AC  
 P. T. Campbell, QMC  
 J. W. Wade, CE  
 C. W. Babb, FA  
 T. A. Serrurier, CE  
 R. G. Lyness, CE  
 C. M. Pomeroy, CE  
 J. A. Hartung, AC  
 E. Clark, AUS  
 F. B. LeBourveau, jr., AC  
 G. H. Anderson, CMP  
 W. D. Bond, jr., AC  
 R. N. Ross, CE  
 R. D. McCollum, MAC  
 M. P. Teigland, CE  
 J. C. Stuart-Duberg, Inf.  
 J. W. McLeod, AC  
 R. R. Woods, AC  
 W. F. Wolfinger, QMC  
 D. G. Bennett, AC  
 J. F. Burke, AC  
 R. J. Ahl, QMC  
 H. D. Boen, CE  
 F. Bernsen, jr., AC  
 J. C. Crown, Inf.  
 N. M. Koffsky, AC  
 E. G. Miller, AC  
 J. J. Kessler, QMC  
 C. Y. Lyon, QMC  
 R. C. Curry, QMC  
 J. M. Stubbs, AC  
 F. S. Morton, III, Inf.  
 W. A. Taylor, Inf.  
 R. L. Lee, CE  
 R. M. Dottenheim, AC  
 J. H. Holmgren, AGD  
 D. A. Garrison, AUS  
 D. J. Lieberman, TC  
 H. W. Klopp, AC  
 E. S. Goldenson, OD  
 G. J. Devine, TC  
 C. E. Seidel, QMC  
 F. E. Devert, AC  
 J. C. Clotti, QMC  
 J. W. Shaffer, OD  
 A. J. Egizio, AC  
 W. A. Howton, CE  
 J. I. Judd, TC  
 A. J. Gravell, SC  
 E. M. Ryan, AC  
 A. E. Chase, AUS  
 H. E. Ireland, III, AC  
 G. C. Moore, AC  
 W. J. Solomekin, CE  
 R. L. Lister, AC  
 F. J. Trencik, AC  
 R. C. McGarvey, CAC  
 R. J. Sell, sr., SC  
 C. W. Martin, Inf.  
 A. H. Howerton, CE  
 R. S. Duitch, QMC  
 W. F. Davis, MAC  
 S. M. Adler, CE  
 G. R. Rush, QMC  
 J. W. Lindbeck, TC  
 R. J. Bosveld, AC  
 W. Tarbutton, Inf.  
 R. W. Freeman, AC  
 J. H. Gabler, QMC  
 W. K. Brown, AC  
 L. A. Decent, TC  
 F. G. Harvey, TC  
 P. A. Keane, AC  
 J. M. Fahey, TC  
 N. H. Goldberg, CE  
 A. W. Sanders, FD  
 M. P. Petrone, TC  
 A. G. Quinzan, QMC  
 C. A. Curnane, jr., AC  
 E. L. Sheehan, QMC  
 R. W. Wherity, CWS  
 D. P. Newcombe, AC  
 R. H. Mason, SC  
 A. R. Hedlund, MAC  
 A. C. English, CE  
 J. C. Baird, AC  
 G. O. Hobby, CMP  
 H. W. Curry, CE  
 E. R. Rogers, CE  
 L. V. Blade, AC  
 W. L. Mahoney, AC  
 H. E. Franson, CWS  
 S. J. Secher, MAC  
 W. O. Stibal, MAC  
 D. E. O'Shaughnessy, Inf.  
 C. W. Tomhave, TC  
 W. P. Jones, jr., FD  
 H. T. Moore, jr., AC  
 V. M. Farrell, MAC  
 W. L. Thompson, AC  
 R. J. Herdina, AC  
 R. L. Freeman, AC  
 C. H. Meier, AC  
 A. W. Blaker, AC  
 R. R. Gross, Inf.  
 J. Shanro, SC  
 J. C. Pusateri, QMC  
 F. T. Keres, AC  
 S. A. Plotrowski, CMP  
 H. E. Kohn, II, TC  
 C. F. Hennessy, Inf.  
 E. T. Kennett, Inf.  
 W. W. Steel, TC  
 D. W. Hobbs, AC  
 J. C. Johnson, CE

(Continued on Next Page)



Army Promotions  
(Continued from Preceding Page)

2nd Lt. to 1st Lt.—Cont.  
G. Enthoven, AC  
F. A. Zarella, CE  
W. J. Byrne, MAC  
G. C. Tracy, Inf.  
P. Jaffe, Inf.  
E. Berman, QMC  
H. M. Rotchford, TC  
J. E. Clements, MAC  
C. J. Bonavist, Inf.  
C. J. Lonski, QMC  
C. H. Blakeslee, Jr., TC  
W. F. Remo, OD  
H. A. Marchetti, TC  
E. J. Martin, OD  
W. F. Tribble, AC  
J. G. Adams, AC  
O. Gierkes, AGD  
W. M. Jones, OD  
M. Leyva, OD  
P. H. Baumann, AC  
C. P. Boyer, OD  
C. P. Schlenker, CE  
R. M. Moyer, QMC  
M. K. Lewis, Jr., OD  
F. W. Tibbitt, CE  
J. E. Day, AGD  
H. C. Phillips, AC  
P. G. Beard, Inf.  
J. L. Lombardo, SC  
M. Hama, TC  
R. H. Hunt, AC  
J. A. Buchheit, CE  
N. L. Cesa, CE  
R. L. Lashier, CE  
F. L. Ziegler, AC  
J. H. Leaming, QMC  
G. E. Hubbs, Jr., CE  
I. V. Allen, Jr., CE  
H. D. Imber, QMC  
P. L. Stevenson, Inf.  
A. W. Lindsley, AC  
C. C. Klingler, Jr., Inf.  
W. T. Downs, AC  
E. T. Dalton, CMP  
R. L. Taylor, QMC  
B. J. Calvert, AC  
J. P. Campbell, Inf.  
G. A. Stanley, QMC  
E. E. Hall, CE  
W. B. Black, Cav.  
M. G. Moore, CE  
D. O. Belew, Jr., Inf.  
B. H. Tallichet, Jr., AC  
J. H. Jenkins, TC  
R. L. Hardgrave, OD  
J. C. Baker, AUS  
L. J. Hunter, AC  
C. R. Raup, Jr., TC  
K. D. Dial, AC  
W. A. Brown, CMP  
E. K. Lindsey, CE  
A. E. Neff, AC  
H. B. Moorefield, CMP  
A. L. David, Jr., AC  
A. H. Adams, QMC  
G. D. Cameron, TC  
W. F. Borneman, AC  
W. E. McPherson, AC  
N. A. Hess, AC  
L. E. Scheunemann, TC  
L. J. Schommer, TC  
P. G. Kuehn, QMC  
H. L. Vandenberg, CE  
E. D. Jones, QMC  
W. A. Land, QMC  
W. O. N. Brown, OD  
J. P. Stewart, SC  
R. J. Cowin, AC  
E. L. Davidson, Jr., AC  
J. J. Bailey, SC  
R. F. Farrell, SC  
J. W. Grier, Jr., AC  
A. F. Halle, SC  
F. J. Sims, QMC  
S. Stovall, Jr., MAC  
B. L. Crisler, AC  
F. C. Cwik, CE  
J. J. Thornton, SC  
H. LeR. Stempson, CMP  
E. Joseph, CE  
D. A. Anmodt, AC  
R. E. Byrnes, SC  
D. W. Rappley, AC  
F. E. Singleton, AC  
J. R. Brettwieser, AC  
H. W. Humphrey, CE  
C. Andrews, SC  
H. N. Morris, AC  
G. L. Lindblad, AC  
L. E. Wilke, QMC  
H. S. Peet, CWS  
L. H. Mulse, AGD  
R. LeWitt, AC  
H. S. Lufier, Inf.  
T. J. Pawlowski, AC  
M. J. Hopkins, AC  
E. V. Atwell, Jr., AC  
G. A. Moore, CAC

U. S. COAST GUARD

COAST Guard headquarters has asked commanding officers to submit recommendations for temporary promotion, to meet needs of the service, of Regular and Reserve lieutenant commanders, lieutenants and lieutenants (junior grade) whose date of rank is prior to 1 Dec. 1943. Only those deemed qualified for promotion will be recommended, and lieutenant commanders previously passed over are not to be recommended.

Promotions to commander will be made only in cases where the officer is filling a headquarters-approved organization chart position set up for a commander.

Promotions to lieutenant commander and lieutenant will be made where the officer concerned is considered in all respects qualified for and worthy of promotion and if his duties justify it.

Promotions to commander and lieutenant commander will be effective during tenure of the officer in the particular assignment for which promoted or in another assignment for which the rank has been approved. If removed from such an assignment they will revert to their former rank.

Where it is determined that an officer meets the qualifications for promotion the District Coast Guard Officer or the commanding officer, if the officer is not in a unit under a DCOG, will make recommendation to headquarters stating fully the duties being performed. These recommendations will be reviewed by the respective division heads at headquarters. Promotions will not be made in excess of authorized allowances.

Change Firemen's Ratings

Effective 1 Jan. 1944 personnel at present holding rating of fireman first class will be shifted to third class engine room ratings for which considered qualified. This will prevent loss of pay, since Personnel Bulletin 132-43, which made a number of changes in Coast Guard ratings, provides that firemen first class shall be in the fifth pay grade instead of the fourth pay grade, and provides further that men now in rating of firemen first class shall be advanced to suitable third class petty officer (fourth grade) ratings when complements are established.

Rear Adm. Harvey F. Johnson, USCG, was sworn in 18 Dec. for his third term of office as Engineer-in-Chief of the Coast Guard. Oath of office was administered by the Commandant, Vice Adm. Russell R. Waesche.

Admiral Johnson first assumed office as Captain-Engineer-in-Chief of the Coast Guard on 18 Dec. 1935. He was advanced to grade of rear admiral on 18 Dec. 1939.

Restrict PO Advancements

Minimum service requirement for advancement to chief petty officer, acting appointment, has been raised from 12 to 24 months. Headquarters has stated

that no action will be taken on recommendations on file which do not meet the new requirement. It was pointed out that advancement of eligible personnel will be dependent entirely on vacancies and service needs.

Deviation from the above policy will be made only if circumstances are very unusual and are set forth in detail in the recommendation of a responsible officer, and for cases of meritorious conduct.

Headquarters has also ordered that no further advancements to and in Specialist D ratings will be made without specific authority of Washington. Specialist D ratings are held by dog and horse trainers and handlers. The Coast Guard dog training program was ended some weeks ago, and the use of dogs and horses in beach patrols is also being curtailed as part of a general reduction of beach patrols.

Protection of Waterfront

The President, the Secretary of the Navy and the Commandant of the Coast Guard have approved orders, issued under authority of the act of 9 July 1943, which give the Commandant, District Coast Guard Officers and Captains of the Port authority to exclude and remove from vessels and waterfront facilities any person whose presence any of such officers may reasonably believe dangerous to security.

Another order issued by the Commandant prescribes that first aid kits placed in life boats and life rafts after 1 Jan. 1944, shall be of an approved 24-unit type. Kits procured prior to that date need not be replaced.

Continue Enlistment Suspension

For the third successive month no recruiting quota for male Coast Guardsmen has been set. Recruiters have been ordered to make an "all out effort" to fill the January SPAR quota.

Commandant's Greeting

The Commandant has sent the following Christmas greetings to the service:

"Once again it is my privilege to send the season's greetings to you men and women of the Coast Guard. Let us look forward to the years ahead when, due to the combined devotion to duty of you and your comrades, 'Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men' will mean more than a Christmas message."

Promote Coast Guard Officers

The President on 21 and 22 Dec. 1943 approved the temporary promotion of the following Regular and Reserve Coast Guard officers:

Comdr. to Captain  
Edward C. Merrill  
Guy B. Skinner  
W. F. Wishar (Ret.)  
Thomas Y. Awaik  
Alfred C. Richmond  
Walter R. Richards  
Roy L. Raney  
Russell E. Wood  
C. H. Peterson  
James A. Hirschfield  
Joseph D. Conway  
Frank T. Kenner

Donald G. Jacobs  
Norman M. Nelson  
George W. McKean

W. J. Anstermann  
L. J. Bernard

Lt. Comdr. to Comdr.  
Martinus P. Jensen  
John W. Mien  
Gordon P. McDowan  
Kenneth S. David  
William H. Sinton  
Henry S. Sharp  
George A. Knudsen  
John R. Stewart  
Arthur J. Heford  
Sidney E. Porter  
William L. Maloney  
Ralph R. Curry  
Harold J. Doebler  
Kenneth C. Phillips  
Edmund E. Fahey  
Spencer F. Hewins  
Clifford R. MacLean  
Henry F. Stof  
John F. Harding  
Herman T. Diehl  
Petros Dup Mills  
Leonard T. Jones  
Searcy J. Lowery  
Samuel L. Denty  
George W. Dick  
Peery L. Stinson  
Russell J. Roberts  
Jacob Rosenberg  
Martin T. Braswell  
Charles E. Brush  
C. B. Arrington  
Robert T. Alexander  
Edward A. Eve, Jr.  
Howard A. Morrison  
Eric A. Anderson  
Marion Amos  
Halmar J. Webb  
Frank A. Erickson  
William D. Shields  
Chester L. Harding  
Richard E. Morell  
Aden C. Unger  
Simon R. Sands, Jr.  
Donald M. Morrison

Also promoted to commander for tenure of office in present assignment were the following Reserve lieutenant commanders:

Patrick Murphy  
Ambrose B. Brown  
Allyn R. Jennings  
Lloyd Layman  
Arthur E. French  
Melvin L. Hanks

Lts. to Lt. Comdr.  
Regular officers (including those on the retired list serving on active duty) whose signal numbers are 30688 to and including 30697, as shown in List of Officers, 1 Feb. 1943.

Reserve lieutenants with signal numbers 35225 to and including 35245.  
Lts. (jg) to Lt.  
Regular officers whose signal numbers are 31199 to and including 31431.  
Reserve lieutenants (jg) with signal numbers 36099 to and including 36123.

USS O'Bannon Returns

After more than 14 months of continuous fighting in the South Pacific, which included active participation in five major surface engagements, seven bombardments of Japanese installations, helping to sink a battleship, three cruisers and six destroyers the destroyer O'Bannon is back at a West Coast port.

The ship's commanding officer, Comdr. Donald J. MacDonald, USN, has been awarded two Navy Crosses and the Silver Star Medal. On one patrol of Guadalcanal, Commander MacDonald said, the destroyer and accompanying ships were attacked by 120 enemy planes, two and possibly three of which were shot down by the "Little Helena," as the destroyer is referred to by members of her crew.

BUY WAR BONDS!

ONE POUND JAR 85¢  
HALF POUND JAR 50¢  
BIG TUBE 35¢  
DON'T PUT IT OFF... PUT IT ON!  
(LOWER PRICE AT YOUR CANTEEN)  
Burma-Shave  
NO BRUSH - NO LATHER

Miniature Rings & Pins

U. S. Military Academy  
14K Gold set with pearly stones \$35.00. 14K Gold with whole pearls crown set \$12.00. With guard \$15.00. Fed. Tax 10%.  
JENNINGS HOOD  
Authorized Jeweler  
S. E. Cor. Chestnut & 13th Sts., Phila., Pa.



## SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

**Foreign Affairs**—President Roosevelt and Emperor Hirohito delivered addresses during the Yuletide Season, which demonstrate the confidence of the one in victory, and the fear of the other of defeat. The President referred to the stepping up of plans agreed upon with Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek and Premier Stalin, for "our successful attacks upon our enemies as quickly as possible, and from many different points of the compass." He emphasized that our own increasingly powerful forces and those of our Allies "are all forming a band of steel which is closing in on Japan," and spoke of the conferences of General Marshall with General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz, "which will spell plenty of bad news for the Japs in the not distant future." Friends of General MacArthur noticed the statement that increasingly powerful forces are now hammering the Japanese at many points over an enormous area which curves down through the Pacific from the Aleutians to the jungles of Burma, but nowhere is found mention of the Southwest Pacific, other than the reference to the band of steel around Japan and to the Americans, Australians and Dutch who form it. Regarding his talks with Chiang-Kai-Shek, the President declared the latter returned to Chung King with the positive assurance of victory over our common enemy, and he described as essential to peace and security the permanent elimination of the Empire of Japan as a potential force of aggression. Further, the President said he talked over "every conceivable subject" with Stalin as well as Chiang-Kai-Shek. It is generally accepted that the former was in agreement with the declaration of the Cairo communique, which would restore to China all its territory seized by the Japanese during the past half century, and unquestionably at least the principle of an understanding regarding the Pacific was threshed out, and, possibly, too, Russia was pledged open access to the waters of that Ocean.

Compare the President's statement, and the inferences therefrom, with Hirohito's address from the Throne. The Mikado described the war situation as "most serious." He said Allied operations have brought the war into the decisive stage "in which the rise or fall of the Nation will be decided." Rabaul, which General MacArthur is moving to capture, he declared to be the pivot of Japanese operations in the Pacific. He insisted Japan intends to hold this base because the battle which will be connected with it and which is steadily approaching, will decide the fate of the South Pacific and the "greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," which was and is the greedy aim of the Japanese. The tenor of his remarks indicated grave concern over the prospects, and he adjured his people to more intensive effort for the protection of the homeland. No Nation is more conscious of the importance of sea power than is Japan. So the Emperor's concern over the situation of his country unquestionably has been increased by the sinking of the Nazi Scharnhorst in the battle of the Barents Sea. Only two undamaged German capital ships remain in service. Thus, with the U-Boat curbed, Japan can expect that more British vessels will appear in the Pacific, and cooperate with American warships in operations against her.

The surprise in the Christmas Eve broadcast of the President was the announcement that 3,500,000 men are on duty overseas. It will be recalled that on Armistice Day Secretary Stimson predicted that by the end of this year we would have 2,500,000 abroad. The President confirmed that at Teheran there was agreement on every point concerned with the launching of a gigantic attack upon Germany. Such attack, he declared, would complete her encirclement. He said there is unity between the great Allied Powers in the determination to strip Germany of her military might, and that to be destroyed are Nazism and Prussian Militarism, and the notion that the German people constitute the "Master Race." He promised this people will not be enslaved, but permitted to develop in peace as useful and respectable members of the European family.

While the President made no mention of the way in which coordination of the assaults from Russia, the North Sea and Atlantic, the Mediterranean and the Near East will be arranged, it is known this will be done through missions established in Moscow, London and Algiers or Cairo. Failure to speak of a war council would suggest that decisions upon strategy are to remain in his hands and those of Stalin and Churchill, and this leads to the conclusion that these leaders will have more meetings. The President gave no indication as to when the Second Front will be launched, though he indicated it is not imminent by pointing out that "You cannot order up a great attack on Monday, and demand that it be delivered on Saturday." In other words, time must be consumed in preparation. No doubt this matter of time for the Second Front was exhaustively discussed at Teheran, and whatever date was selected for its launching Stalin approved. Pending our attack, Stalin will continue his operations, and he will be supported by accelerated Anglo-American bombing raids. The President emphasized the Allied unity which the conferences promoted, and the value of the personal contacts he established. However, he said he "does not think" that any insoluble differences will arise between the United States, Great Britain and Russia, and the inference from this expression is that there continues to be differences. Perhaps Stalin in view of his territorial designs, will not like the President's declaration that the rights of every nation, great and small, must be respected and guarded. Nor in view of Burma and India could Churchill have been pleased by Mr. Roosevelt's statement concerning recognition of the rights of millions of people in the Far East to build up their own forms of self-Government without molestation.

Among the many matters discussed by the President with the Allied leaders was that of bases to prevent Germany and Japan from ever again engaging in aggression. Whether these bases will be independently or jointly owned, whether a national base shall be available to the forces of the Allied nations, and how payment shall be made for use, were tentatively explored. There was no doubt that China would be willing to permit the United States to establish a base on Formosa, but she would not be disposed to make a similar grant to Russia or Britain. All leaders were agreed that the United States should acquire the Japanese mandated Islands. There also was discussed the matter of bases to control Germany. Entering into the talks were the questions of the troops that should occupy Germany and Japan when they shall have surrendered, the length of the occupation, and the kind of Governments they shall be permitted to have. On one point all the leaders agreed, viz., that Germany and Japan must be beaten, disarmed, and provision made so that never again can they gain sufficient strength to start new wars of aggression.

The President in his address also asserted that our first and foremost tasks are all concerned with winning the war and winning a just peace. He declared that past peace efforts would not be tried again, and that he as "President and Commander-in-Chief" will do all he can "to see to it that these tragic mistakes shall not be made again." He made a slight reference to the post-war system of peace and security which was talked about at Cairo and Teheran, and it is to be assumed he will be more detailed on this matter in his annual message to Congress.

General Eisenhower is leaving Algiers with one knotty and troublesome question unsettled, that of the status of the French Committee of National Liberation. General de Gaulle, the head of this Committee, is determined to be the spokesman for France. His latest proposal is reported to contemplate suspension of civil rights for three years when France shall have been liberated, and at the end of that period he promises to surrender his extraordinary powers and permit a plebiscite. In the administration of France during the period he fixed, he would be assisted by a Parliament made up of the representatives of the body which he controls at Algiers. The attitude adopted by

President Roosevelt calls for a plebiscite immediately after France is freed, and does not envisage the imposition of a ready-made Government upon the people, which would be the case if we were to accede to the de Gaulle proposal. De Gaulle and his Committee now enjoy our recognition as an administrative agency for the government of French territories outside of France. Prime Minister Churchill has indicated a greater willingness to recognize de Gaulle than has the President, but both Executives are in agreement in the determination to see that the French people have the right to create a government they prefer and to freely elect the personnel to operate it.

**Naval Appropriations Subcommittee**—The recent death of Representative J. William Ditter, of Pennsylvania, automatically advanced Representative Charles A. Plumley, of Vermont, to the position of ranking Minority member of the Naval Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations. In such capacity, Mr. Plumley will have a large voice in the provision of future naval appropriations, and, of course, is in line for the Subcommittee chairmanship, should the Republicans gain control of the House.

Mr. Plumley is no stranger to the Navy or to the defense establishments. He has served on the Naval Subcommittee for seven years, and, prior to that, had served for three years as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs (legislative). Before coming to Congress in January, 1934, Mr. Plumley, who is a lawyer and banker by profession, was President of Norwich University, where military training is a requisite and which was one of the first institutions of learning to enroll its students in the R. O. T. C. Many members of the armed forces today got their early military training during Mr. Plumley's term as President, extending over fourteen years. Mr. Plumley, in early life, was a captain in the National Guard of Vermont, and at present holds a colonel's commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

While a staunch supporter of the defense arms, the Congressman is a stickler for economy and efficiency and believes that we might have more of both in time of war. In an interview this week he said that "there is no justification for much of the extravagance so prevalent under war conditions, and that much of it is because of unnecessary inefficiency on the part of many persons responsible for the obligation and expenditure of public funds." "They cover their incompetency and inefficiency up," Mr. Plumley said "by saying that expedition is paramount and that efficient and economical procedure would provoke possibly dangerous delays." "I can go along with that philosophy to an appreciable extent, but not the whole way," Mr. Plumley said, and added that "it was his purpose, to the extent of his power and ability, to see that future requests for funds were fully justified and would represent uses strictly essential to the conduct of the war, and to follow up the appropriations with investigations from time to time as to their employment."

**Army Ground Forces**—HEADQUARTERS, AGF—Awards covering accomplishments in two wars were presented this week by Lieutenant General Lesley J. McNair, commanding general of the Army Ground Forces, to an officer assigned to Headquarters and another recently returned from the Southwest Pacific.

Col. Temple G. Holland, Inf., was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for "brilliant leadership" as a regimental commander while serving on New Georgia in the Solomon Islands in July and August of this year. His citation read, in part: "Col. Holland was temporarily placed in command of an infantry regiment on 11 July while that regiment was in combat with the enemy who were defending the Munda Airfield. Upon arrival, he effected a complete and essential reorganization of the regiment, although this was done while continuing to stave off enemy aggression. On the second day of his command he ordered a general attack which succeeded in establishing spirit and confidence in the men. From that day until he was relieved, he continued the attack and pushed the regiment forward, steadily gaining ground until it accomplished its mission, and direction of the regiment in the face of tremendous odds, advance of this regiment coincided with the general attack of all units along the front until the Munda Airfield was taken and the defending enemy force destroyed."

Colonel Holland is now at Brooke General Hospital in San Antonio, Texas, where he is undergoing treatment. He eventually will be assigned to the Army Ground Forces.

Major Alwyn Ball, 3rd, Coast Artillery, assigned to the Statistics Section at Headquarters, Army Ground Forces, was presented with the Silver Star and Oak Leaf Cluster for his courage under fire in the battles of the Hindenburg Line and Vierstraat Ridge in Belgium when he was serving as a First Lieutenant with the 105th Machine Gun Battalion, 27th Division.

Continuing his efforts to conserve all material and equipment used by Army Ground Forces units, General McNair called upon personnel of his command this week to exercise care in operating motor vehicles in mountainous areas. Instructions designed to minimize injuries to both personnel and materiel are set forth in a directive issued by General McNair.

New Year's Day will be marked as a day of prayer at Army Ground Forces units throughout the country in accordance with a Presidential proclamation. General McNair called upon all commanders of AGF units to request chaplains to prepare and conduct appropriate services setting forth the spirit and purpose of the day of prayer.

A midnight military mass with Gregorian music presented by the Franciscan Choir of the Holy Name College marked Catholic Christmas services at the Army War College where Headquarters, Army Ground Forces, is located. The sermon was given by the Rev. B. J. Cunningham, C. M., of the Catholic University of America. Protestant observance of the day consisted of a Christmas eve service at the post chapel with special music and carols.

Promotion of Major John M. Dervan, Inf., from the rank of captain was announced by General McNair this week. Major Dervan is assigned to the G-1 Section at Headquarters.

**ANTIAIRCRAFT COMMAND**—Brig. Gen. Oliver E. Bucher, AUS, who has been assigned as commanding general of the Antiaircraft Replacement Training Center at Camp Callan, Calif., recently visited Headquarters, Antiaircraft Command at Richmond, Va., to confer with Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Green, commanding general of the Antiaircraft Command. As commanding general of the AARTC at Camp Callan, General Bucher succeeds Brig. Gen. LaRhett L. Stuart, who has assumed command of the 68th AAA Brigade at Camp Stewart, Ga.

Other recent visitors to Headquarters, Antiaircraft Command who conferred with General Green included Brig. Gen. Charles S. Harris, AUS; Brig. Gen. C. V. R. Schuyler, AUS, commanding general of the Antiaircraft Artillery Training Center at Camp Davis, N. C., and Col. William H. Dunham, CAC, commanding officer of the Barrage Balloon Training Center at Camp Tyson, Tenn.

Capt. Christie M. Tollefson, WAC, who previously served as WAC personnel officer for the Second Service Command, has been appointed WAC Staff Director, Antiaircraft Command.

**ANTIAIRCRAFT ARTILLERY SCHOOL**—Col. John E. Burnett, CAC, commanding officer of the Antiaircraft Artillery School Brigade, was promoted to that rank last week.



Capt. John E. Arthur, CAC, has been appointed as Assistant Secretary of the Antiaircraft Artillery School, replacing Maj. Emory E. Bellonby, CAC.

**Bureau of Ships**—Three generations of a famous and distinguished Navy family were represented in a recently completed cruise of the new destroyer Ingersoll. The destroyer served as the flagship for Admiral Royal Eason Ingersoll, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic fleet, on a tour of inspection of Atlantic Fleet bases and units. The ship, commissioned 31 Aug. of this year, was christened in honor of Admiral Ingersoll's father, the late Rear Adm. Royal R. Ingersoll, and for his son Lt. Royal R. Ingersoll, 2nd, who lost his life on the aircraft carrier Hornet in the summer of 1942.

The light cruiser Wilkes-Barre was launched 24 Dec. at the New York Shipbuilding Corp. yard, Camden, N. J. The new vessel was sponsored by Mrs. Charles H. Miner.

A seaplane tender launched at the Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Co. yards, Seattle, Wash., recently was christened in honor of the late Capt. Kenneth Whiting, Navy submarine and aviation pioneer. Mrs. Edna M. Whiting, the captain's widow, sponsored the vessel.

The destroyer Meredith, honoring Sgt. Jonathan Meredith, USMC, hero of the Tripoli campaign of 1804, was launched 21 Dec. at Bath, Maine. The vessel was sponsored by Sergeant Meredith's great-great-grandniece, Mrs. William Kopper.

The escort carrier Tulagi was commissioned 21 Dec. at Astoria, Wash., exceeding the quota of such craft delivered from the Kaiser Shipyard in Vancouver, Wash., where workers had speeded up production in an effort to produce 18 of the vessels instead of the contracted 16.

Construction has started on two of the new 45,000-ton aircraft carriers, three of which were announced by the Secretary of the Navy 23 Oct. The keel of the first was laid at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co. yard, Newport News, Va., while the second is under construction at the New York Navy Yard. Construction on the third will start in 1944.

On 23 Dec. the destroyer escort Eugene E. Elmore was launched at the Fore River shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Co., Boston, Mass. Mrs. Marie L. Elmore christened the vessel in honor of her husband, the late Lt. Comdr. Eugene E. Elmore.

The destroyer escort Martin H. Ray, honoring a hero of the Battle of Midway, Lt. Martin H. Ray, Jr., was launched 29 Dec. at Orange, Texas. Lieutenant Ray's widow sponsored the vessel.

**Bureau of Medicine and Surgery**—The enviable record of a field hospital attached to a Marine unit on Bougainville was described this week by a Marine Corps combat correspondent, Sgt. Charles P. Evans. In the first seven days of operation 115 wounded men, many of them seriously injured, were brought to the hospital. Of that number, two died. The first operation conducted at the hospital was carried on under a tent at night by the light of flashlights. The operation, to treat shrapnel wounds in the abdomen, was successful. The operating room was a square dug-out, three feet deep, with sand bags stacked around the edges of the covering tent in order to protect personnel and eliminate possibility of escaping light. Lt. (jg) V. D. Shepard (MC) USNR, is chief surgeon at the field hospital. Other doctors attached to the unit are: Lt. F. Gordon Grant (MC) USNR, Lt. Leo J. Kosciniski (MC) USNR, and Lt. Charles R. Goodwin (MC) USNR. There are also a dental officer, Lt. Ewart A. Archer (DC) USNR, and 24 enlisted men at the installation.

Dr. Charles Leach, member of the Rockefeller Foundation, recently repatriated, has brought a report on the fate of 11 Navy nurses, now prisoners in the Philippines. At first the nurses assisted in the care of internees at Santo Thomas in the Manila area; later they accompanied Dr. Leach to a new camp at Los Banos, about 40 miles from Manila. Dr. Leach reports that the contribution of the Navy nurses to the care of the internees and the unfailing quality of their high morale has been invaluable.

Lt. (jg) W. O. Underwood, H-V(S), USNR, acting head of the Personnel Branch, has been substituted for Lt. Comdr. A. F. Emch, H-V(S), USNR, as chairman of the standing efficiency rating committee of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Among officers recently reporting for duty in the Bureau are: Lt. Dean Farnsworth, H-V(S), USNR, assigned temporary duty in Aviation Medicine; Lt. Comdr. Clement C. Chesko (MC), USN, assigned to Physical Qualifications and Medical Records; Ens. Anna Maria Digulian, W-V(S), USNR, and Ens. Mary M. Hatton, W-V(S), USNR, assigned to the correspondence course section, and Lt. Paul Hapke (HC), USN, assigned to the materiel division.

The Armored Medical Research Laboratory at Camp Knox, Ky., has been carrying on experimentation to learn whether the level of atabrine concentration in the blood is lowered by excessive perspiring, and to discover the loss in weight due to perspiring. Atabrine, a malaria suppressive, has a dye property that turns the taker of it to a temporary rich yellow hue. The experiment has revealed that the full strength of the suppressive remains, and that only the water in the system evaporates. The weight loss is determined accurately by measurements made at stated intervals.

The experiment was carried out with the voluntary aid of 50 soldiers divided into two groups. The groups engaged in a "forced march" of 1300 miles covering 15 weeks. One group did its marching in a "jungle-room" laboratory, 21 by 40 feet in size, and covered 12½ miles a day in a temperature of 92 degrees and humidity of 95 per cent. The other group did its exercising in normal out-door temperature and humidity. The experiment, suggestive of the historical discovery of the cause and cure of yellow fever, through the aid of volunteers led by Major Walter Reed, has had the interested attention of the Surgeons General of the American and British Armies. During a recent inspection tour at Fort Knox they praised the 50 soldiers "for doing a truly great piece of volunteer work."

**Army Air Forces**—The War Department announced 23 Dec. that 346 of 581 air crew members reported missing in the heavy bomber mission by the Eighth Air Force which wrecked the Schweinfurt ball-bearing plants 14 Oct., have thus far officially been reported as prisoners of war. Unaccounted for as yet are 217 men, or 37 per cent of the 581 first reported missing. Reports, however, are still being received by the War Department, and it is expected that the percentage of prisoners of war eventually may be increased.

The 18th Replacement Wing of the Second Air Force has announced that several thousand enlisted men from approximately 500 stations throughout the United States will be released from the Army to supply the need for aircraft technicians in aircraft plants. They will be ordered to Kearns Air Base, near Salt Lake City, Utah, for examination and assignment. It was explained that the plan was not developed for the convenience of either the individuals or the companies but solely to meet the needs of the armed services for aircraft production.

P. G. Johnson, president of the Boeing Aircraft Co., announced this week that production of Flying Fortresses in 1943 was 136 per cent higher than that of 1942. December production was the highest in the firm's history for a single month. He also stated that Fortresses are being built today in approximately one-third the time required at the outbreak of the war.

The Air Ministry in London announced 25 Dec. that the arrival of an American Flying Fortress in Britain that day, the 10,000th Atlantic crossing had been made since the inauguration of regular transport plane ferry service.

**AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND**—Ascension Island, a mere pinpoint on the route between South America and Africa, has assisted greatly in maintaining the flow of

planes to war zones over this route.

Ascension is only one stop on one route which the Air Transport Command employs in its trans-Atlantic operations, but probably no base in the ATO's global network of more than 100,000 miles has had such strategic significance.

Development of the little island, less than 38 square miles in area, permitted the AAF to fly comparatively short-range fighters and smaller types of bombers across the South Atlantic instead of shipping them in surface vessels, releasing vital cargo space for other cargo.

The island was one of the main gateways through which was sent the increasingly heavy air power so important in driving the Axis out of North Africa and forcing the surrender of Italy. Moving with greatest secrecy, a detachment of Army Engineers landed on the island 30 March, 1942, and undertook the day and night job of building an air base on terrain which consisted of knife-like volcanic rock. In three months the runway was ready and has been used ever since to speed the increasing flow of aircraft.

**Bureau of Aeronautics**—While on routine patrol in the Atlantic the K-89 received a message to change course and search for a "man on a float."

Ens. Warren H. Ireland, USNR, immediately headed the airship for the designated point 65 miles away. As the blimp neared the area one of the officers saw a green dye spot on the water and then an overturned scout observation plane, a man perched on one pontoon.

Ensign Ireland lowered a life raft and emergency rations. Toward the end of the day a Coast Guard cutter arrived and picked up the injured survivor who was safely returned to his station.

Three airfields on newly taken strategic atolls in the Gilbert Islands have been named in honor of two U. S. Naval officers, who were recently reported missing in action, and for a Marine hero who went in ahead of the first assault wave and was killed in action on Betio Island.

They are: Mullinnix Field on Buota Island, Tarawa, in honor of Rear Adm. Henry Maston Mullinnix, USN, who was aboard the USS Liscome Bay, lost as the result of submarine torpedoing in the Gilbert Islands area 24 Nov. 1943. O'Hare Field on Abemama, in honor of Lt. Comdr. Edward Henry O'Hare, USN, announced missing in action 26 Nov. 1943. Hawkins Field on Betio Island, Tarawa, in honor of 1st Lt. William Deane Hawkins, USMC, killed in action on Betio.

The Navy's new Helldiver dive bomber has been put into action and in its first blow at the Japanese, during the 11 Nov. raid on Rabaul, was responsible for the bulk of the extensive damage toll taken of enemy shipping. The Helldiver is larger and heavier than any dive bomber previously used by our armed forces and completes the Navy's new aerial attack team of the Corsair and Hellcat fighters and the Avenger torpedo bomber. Landing the performance of the new plane Rear Adm. DeWitt C. Ramsey, USN, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, said: "The plane has demonstrated that it packs a terrific wallop for the Japs."

**Bureau of Supplies and Accounts**—Officers of the Supply Corps now are being trained to administer financial and economic affairs of occupied areas in the Pacific. Rear Adm. William Brent Young, (SC) USN, Chief of the Bureau and Paymaster General of the Navy, made that announcement following the recent return of a group of Supply Corps officers headed by Capt. Maurice M. Smith, (SC) USN, who have completed a three-month study of the operation of AMGOT's Allied Military Financial Agency in Sicily. The seven members of this group worked closely with both American and British Army experts handling financial and economic affairs in Sicily. They voiced high praise for the AMGOT operation and the cooperation of American and British officers.

"Evidence of splendid American-British harmony was especially obvious in the Allied Military Financial Agency," said Captain Smith. "Wherever there was an American officer in charge of an activity he would have a British assistant, and vice versa. These officers worked splendidly together and solved many extremely vexing financial and economic problems."

This group of officers will form the nucleus of the selected number who will be specially qualified to handle the fiscal and economic affairs of islands and territories in the Pacific areas as soon as they are occupied by American forces.

Captain Smith was accompanied on his trip by the following: Lt. Comdr. James Knipe, (SC), USNR; Lt. Comdr. Thomas C. Herlihy, (SC), USNR; Lt. Comdr. C. Sidney Cottle, (SC), USNR; Lt. Comdr. Frederick H. Ehrman, (SC), USNR; Lt. Young J. Johnson, (SC), USNR, and Lt. (jg) Armand J. Gaglia, (SC), USNR.

Navy Bluejackets are eating just as well as ever but at least 6 per cent less food per man is being used, two surveys of 24 Navy stations by the Bureau's Subsistence Division have recently disclosed. The food savings have been produced by more efficient messes, better training of personnel, and the Navy's continuing programs for the conservation of food and the elimination of waste.

Many of the greatest decreases were noted in rationed foods, presumably benefiting America's civilian users. But nutrition has remained at the high standard which has been traditional with the Navy.

The two Subsistence Division surveys were for similar six-month periods in 1942 and 1943. Twelve large Navy stations and 12 smaller ones were included in the 24 stations surveyed. All were within the continental limits of the United States.

Some of the most pronounced reductions in food consumption were: meat, 9 per cent; butter, 29 per cent; lard substitutes and salad oil, 21 per cent; coffee, 25 per cent; tea, 18 per cent; cocoa, 12 per cent, and sugar, 8 per cent.

Analysis of the 9 per cent saving in meat showed a shift in the type of meat used. Preserved and canned meat showed a decrease of 37 per cent while use of salted and smoked meat increased 21 per cent. In 1943 there was a greater use of boneless meat. But, allowing for the greater food content per pound of boneless meat, a total decrease of 13 per cent in fresh meat has been made.

A shift in the type of fruits was noted. Although 11 per cent more fruit was used, canned fruit was down 20 per cent, reflecting the Navy's policy of conserving tin plate wherever possible, Rear Admiral Young pointed out. Use of dried fruit increased 180 per cent over the 1942 issue; preserved fruit was up 16 per cent, and fresh fruit was down 13 per cent.

Increased use of preserved fruit—which includes jams, jellies and preserves—is probably due to the use of these products as butter alternates. The decrease in use of fresh fruit is partially attributable to the high prices of these fruits during at least a part of the period studied. Both these trends are in line with Bureau directives.

The issue of vegetables per ration decreased 12 per cent below the corresponding period in 1942, a fact attributed in part to the shortage of potatoes and onions during a portion of the period studied. An increase in the use of cereals, including macaroni, spaghetti, rice and hominy, indicates the use of these as substitutes for potatoes.

An increase of 12 per cent was noted in the issue of milk, largely in the form of fresh milk, which was up 33 per cent while evaporated milk was down 28 per cent.

These studies by the Subsistence Division are continuing.

The active duty strength of the Supply Corps has increased 1,800 per cent in the past few years and 5,385 Supply Officers have been graduated from four schools, Rear Admiral W. J. Carter, (SC), USN, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts declared, 29 Dec., as principal speaker at graduation ceremonies for 449 officers of SOV (G) classification at the Supply Corps School, Harvard University.

Three other Supply Corps School classes will be graduated in January 1944. On



5 January, a class of 171 SC-V(S) officers will be graduated from the Navy Supply Corps School, Babson Institute, upon completion of a two-month course. A new class of 250 officers will begin the same course 17 January.

A class of 133 W-V(S) officers will be graduated from the Navy Supply Corps School, Radcliffe College, 19 January, while a new class of 150 will start the same course 17 January.

On 14 Jan., approximately 114 SC-V(P) officers and 320 midshipmen will enter the Navy Supply Corps School at Harvard for the regular four-month course.

A paper substitute for wiping rags that may be a boon to post-war housewives and mechanics has been developed by the Navy. It is announced by Rear Adm. William B. Young, (SC) USN, Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. More than 1,000,000 pounds of the new paper wipe have been delivered on experimental orders. Extensive tests at Naval depots and aboard ships show it to be superior to rags for some cleaning purposes, although somewhat inferior in rapidity of oil absorption qualities. The new paper is soft, retains maximum strength when wet, and is free from lint, grit and acidity.

**Army Chaplains Corps**—Upward of 50,000 religious services were held at Christmas for the personnel of the Army, the celebration being carried out by the Chaplains. "Corporals' guards" in advance patrols received the same attention as large groups had in chapels and churches. One service, broadcast from Bethlehem, in the Holy Land, was marked by the singing of carols by a choir of 200 soldiers. The transportation of troops did not make the holding of services impossible, for, en route on trains, chaplains "carried on" by placing altars in the aisles of the coaches. Beginning at the date line in the Pacific and continuing to that line, the celebration was as continuous hour by hour among Army personnel as among civilian Christians in all lands.

Members of the Women's Army Corps were prominent in arranging and carrying out Christmas celebrations throughout the Army. Acting as assistants to chaplains, the WACS cooperated by playing chapel organs, training personnel for cantatas, and "doing their bit" for services in hospital wards, as well as in carrying out the many details that constitute the busy lives of chaplains of large and small units.

**New Weapons of Warfare**—Representative Sparkman of Alabama chairman of a House Military Aviation subcommittee, who recently returned from a 10,000-mile tour of inspection of AAF installations and aircraft plants throughout several states, disclosed 23 Dec. the development of a new super-bomber.

It will, he said, soon be produced on a large scale and will "surprise and hurt" the enemy. He stated that it will probably be used extensively in the Pacific because of its long flying range.

It has been reported that a fifth motor is to be added to the four-motored bombers of the Royal Air Force. The extra engine, it is said, will operate independently of the other four and will reduce the risk of crash landings.

**Marine Corps**—Four permanent warrant officers who successfully completed the examination held in the spring of 1943, have been tendered permanent commissions as captains in the Marine Corps. Nominations of the officers, for appointment with rank from 16 Sept. 1943, were submitted to the Senate last week (page 515, 25 Dec. issue, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL). The four officers, WO Robert E. A. Lillie, WO Marshall R. Pilcher, WO Madison C. Whiteside, and CWO Tom Woody, are the survivors of a group of about twelve warrant officers who took the examination. The appointments being made are under authority of the act of 27 June 1942 which permitted warrants to compete for commissions in the Regular Army, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, and be appointed in grades as high as captain, in the case of the Marine Corps, without loss of pay. The date of rank fixed for the four appointees, 16 Sept. 1943, is the date the Secretary of the Navy approved the examining board's report on the first of the group.

It has not yet been determined whether another examination for permanent appointments will be held until the end of the war. An objection to holding examinations at this time is that applicants do not have the time nor facilities to prepare themselves for the grueling professional and educational tests.

The Marine Corps' program of officer expansion is a conservative one, calling for appointment of about 250 additional officers each year, exclusive of aviators. With a permanent authorized commissioned strength of 2,532, the corps expects to fill vacancies in about two years. The corps each year takes a small number—usually about 25—of Naval Academy graduates, and offers appointments to meritorious noncommissioned officers. The bulk of the appointments come from reserve officers on active duty. Every three months the examining board reviews the records of all eligible Reserve officers and tenders permanent appointments to those deemed best qualified.

The following changes in status have been announced in regard to the below named Marine Corps personnel: Col. Edwin A. Pollock, from duty in field, to Headquarters, Marine Corps. Col. George F. Good, Jr., from field, to Headquarters, Marine Corps. Col. Gale T. Cummings will report for duty at Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., instead of to the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, as previously announced. Col. Leonard E. Rea, from duty in field, to Headquarters, Marine Corps.

Lt. Col. Joseph C. Burger, from field, to Headquarters. Lt. Col. Edward W. Sneider, from field, to Headquarters. Lt. Col. Guy M. Morrow, from NAS, Jacksonville, Fla., to Vero Beach, Fla. Lt. Col. Victor H. Krulak, from Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., to Headquarters.

Three public relations officers have been detached from Headquarters and ordered to duty in the field. They are Captains Lynn Carrick and Ward Hubbard and 1st Lt. James A. Kelly. Lt. Earl Wilson and Lt. Weldon James have been detached from public relations duty in the field and ordered to duty at Headquarters.

Calling attention to the fact that existing legislation—the act of 16 Sept. 1942—provides for voting by service personnel, Headquarters has reminded that any of the post cards distributed in 1943 for use in requesting absentee ballots may be used in 1944 elections. It is expected that additional cards will be furnished the field in the near future. Reproduction of the form is authorized when circumstances warrant. The voting act provides that service personnel may make request of the secretaries of state of their respective states for ballots, and direct the Secretaries of War and the Navy to distribute an adequate number of post cards to be used by personnel in making requests of the States for ballots.

**Signal Corps**—Lt. Col. William Little until recently on duty at the Signal Corps Storage and Issue Agency at Philadelphia, has been assigned to the Purchases Branch, Procurement Division, Office of the Chief Signal Officer. Lt. Colonel Little was recently awarded the French Voluntary Military Service Cross by General Henri Giraud, Commander in Chief of the French Forces in North Africa, for a display "of great energy in assuring the rapid delivery of equipment destined for the French Army," while serving as Communications Chief, Mediterranean Base Section, North Africa.

Lieut. Colonel Little was also appointed an honorary *legionnaire*, first class, of the French Foreign Legion. Previously he had been awarded the Legion of Merit by General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The storage and issue of supplies now handled at Seattle, Wash., by the Alaska Communication System, is to be taken over by the Seattle Signal Depot on 1 Jan. 1944. Arrangements are being completed to remove stocks and vacate certain buildings now used for storage by the Alaska Communication System and to store and issue the supplies at the Seattle Signal Depot and the Holding and Reconsignment Point at Auburn,

Wash. Col. Fred P. Andrews, SC, will continue as officer in charge of the activities.

Capt. Zelma F. Hanson, a WAC officer who recently completed an important assignment in England, has been placed on duty with the Signal Corps Army Communications Commercial Service in New York City. The primary purpose of her overseas mission was to survey the possibilities for the use of WAC personnel in the Signal Corps and to arrange for utilization of such personnel as it became available. On the same day Captain Hanson was sworn into the WAAC as a private at Los Angeles, California, in June, 1942, one of her sons enlisted in the Army. Since then another son has joined the Naval Air Service.

At a Christmas Eve ceremony in the Pentagon, 49 employees in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer received meritorious civilian awards for ten years or more "of faithful and satisfactory service." The awards were presented by Major Gen. James A. Code, Jr., Assistant Chief Signal Officer.

A Tokyo short wave broadcast received in Toronto, Canada, recently brought word that Lt. Bruce Cormack, a Signal Corps officer captured at Bataan, has been transferred from a prison camp in the Philippines to another in Japan.

**Army Service Forces**—Appointment of Lt. Col. Gladding B. Colt, AUS, and Lt. Col. William C. Harrington, AUS, to the staff of the War Department Price Adjustment Board was announced this week. Lieutenant Colonel Colt is Chief of the Renegotiation Branch of the Renegotiation Division, Headquarters, Army Service Forces, as well as Assistant to the Chairman of the Board. Lieutenant Colonel Harrington is Chief of the Field Operations Branch of the Renegotiation Division.

The new members succeed Mr. Arnold G. Stifel, of St. Louis, Missouri, whose resignation was announced recently, and Lieutenant Colonel Paul B. Boyd, AUS, of Barrington, Illinois, who has resigned to assume other duties.

Other members of the War Department Price Adjustment Board are Mr. Joseph M. Dodge of Detroit, Mich., Chairman; Mr. Maurice Hirsch of Houston, Texas, Vice Chairman, and Mr. Carman G. Blough, Chicago, Ill. Mr. Blough is the representative of the War Production Board.

Eighteen civilian employees of the Army Service Forces, with service ranging from 12 to 29 years, were given emblems for meritorious civilian service by Maj. Gen. Joe N. Dalton, Director of Personnel, Army Service Forces, at ceremonies in the Pentagon, Washington, D. C. Mr. William E. Orr, Jr., of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, originator of the civilian awards program himself was given a special emblem.

A simplified contractors' bid form, to be used in the purchase of goods and services under fixed price supply contracts, has been developed and placed in use. Object of the new form is to provide uniformity for manufacturers doing business with various branches of the Army Service Forces, and to assemble all pertinent facts to be considered both by contractors and by contracting officers in arriving at fair prices.

Officially designated as Standard Procurement Form No. 1, the new document is in three parts. The first is a form letter requesting potential contractors to bid; the second is a form on which contractors offer to produce goods or provide services, and the third is a list of instructions for completing the second form, which calls for data on a contractor's financial status and other cost and price information.

**Quartermaster Corps**—After months of testing on maneuvers in the United States and in actual combat in North Africa and the Southwest Pacific, the Quartermaster Corps has designed and developed a new ten-inch leather combat boot which eventually is expected to replace the shoe-and-legging combination, worn by Army ground forces, and the paratrooper boot, worn by parachute troops.

The new boot is almost identical with the Type III service shoe with the addition of a wide two-buckle cuff at the top. The leather in the lower part of the boot has the flesh side turned outward, leaving the grain or smooth side toward the inside of the foot for greater comfort. The leather in the cuff has the grain side out and is backed with heavy canvas. This method of construction permits the use of lighter leather in the cuff, from the viewpoint of conservation, and also affords a good holding surface for trousers when they are tucked in the top of the boots. The lower part of the boot is laced in the conventional manner through eyelets, while the cuff is fastened around the leg with two large buckles. The boot has a full synthetic rubber sole and heel. It was developed primarily to eliminate the need for leggings which proved to be a source of difficulty due to lacings wearing out, coming untied and requiring expenditure of some little time to put on. Tests showed that the new boot is cooler than the shoe-and-legging combination in warm climates and will not snag as easily as leggings.

A recent reorganization for the distribution of Quartermaster supplies within the continental United States, has added West Virginia, and Virginia with the exception of Ft. Myer and Ft. Belvoir, to the distribution area of the Charlotte Quartermaster Depot, Charlotte, N. C. Up to this time, the Charlotte Depot has been the distributing center for only the two states, North and South Carolina.

The Charlotte Quartermaster Depot was established on 16 May 1941, when the present Commanding Officer, Col. C. W. Woodward, came from the then Atlanta Quartermaster Depot, with a group of officers and trained civilian employees to form a basic nucleus of experienced personnel there.

The newest type of handwear developed by the Quartermaster Corps is a knitted wool glove designed for wear on either the right or the left hand and intended as an insert in an outer shell glove for cold climates. By a new method of knitting the thumb on a straight line with the other digits, this glove has been made to fit one hand as well as the other without undue tension on the glove itself or extraordinary manual strain on the part of the wearer. Since replacement of soldiers' gloves is necessitated largely by uneven wearing or the loss of only one of them, the new ambidexterous glove is expected to reduce replacements of knitted wool insert gloves by a fourth to a third. One new glove can be issued to replace the worn or lost one instead of a new pair.

A savings of many thousands of dollars annually is effected by the Quartermaster Corps through maintenance and repair of Army band instruments. Authorized Army bands number well over 800 and represent an initial investment of several million dollars since it costs about \$3,000 to provide instruments for the average 28-man military band. The repair work is performed at the Quartermaster Depots at Philadelphia and Chicago and the Army Service Forces Depots at Atlanta, Ogden, Utah, and San Antonio. These depots also issue instruments to new bands organized within their assigned areas although the procurement is made by the Philadelphia Depot.

Sale of woolen and cotton clippings, waste paper, steel strappings, scrapped band instruments, worn clothing and other items salvaged by the U. S. Army's Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot has brought the Government a total of \$4,982,813.51 during the past year, it was disclosed by Major Stanley G. Surgner, Depot Salvage Officer.

**Medical Department**—The Armored Medical Research Laboratory at Camp Knox, Ky., has been carrying on experimentation to learn whether the level of atabrine concentration in the blood is lowered by excessive perspiring, and to discover the loss in weight due to perspiring. Atabrine, a malaria suppressive, has a dye property that turns the taker of it to a temporary rich yellow hue. The experiment has revealed that the full strength of the suppressive remains, and that only the water in the system evaporates. The weight loss is determined accurately by measurements made at stated intervals.



## U. S. War Communiques

## NAVY DEPARTMENT

No. 491, 24 Dec.

1. The U. S. submarine Grayling is overdue and must be presumed to be lost.  
2. The next of kin of personnel in the Grayling have been so informed.

No. 492, 28 Dec.

Pacific and Far East: 1. U. S. submarines have reported the sinking of twelve enemy vessels in operations against the enemy in waters of these areas, as follows:

- Sunk:  
1 Destroyer.  
2 Large Tankers.  
1 Medium Freighter.  
1 Medium Transport.  
2 Medium Freighters.  
2. These actions have not been announced in any previous Navy Department Communiqué.

## GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HQ., SOUTHWEST PACIFIC

22 December

Northwestern Sector: Cape Wessel: A single enemy bomber attacked our shipping without effect.

Northeastern Sector: New Ireland: Kavieng Area: In a series of night attacks on enemy shipping our air patrols with 1,000-pound bombs scored direct hits on three enemy cargo ships, one of 8,000 tons and one of 6,000 tons. Two ships were left burning fiercely and the third ship probably sank. A heavy reconnaissance unit in a day attack damaged a 6,000-ton freighter.

New Britain: Rabaul: Our medium units in a pre-dawn attack started large fires visible for fifty miles. Previously our heavy units with fighter escort from South Pacific bases in a daylight raid sank one cargo ship, set two others afire and shot down four enemy planes in combat. Four of our planes failed to return.

Eleonora Bay: Our air patrols downed an enemy reconnaissance plane.

Wide Bay: Our fighter patrols destroyed fourteen small surface craft at Kiep Plantation. They strafed installations at Berg River, Kalai Plantation and Cape Dampier, where a probable ammunition storage building exploded, causing a fire visible for forty miles.

Arawe: Ground fighting died down. Our attack planes bombed and strafed enemy positions between Sipul and the Pulle River. Another formation attacked enemy defense installations at Alsago near Cape Bushing, causing fires and damage to the village. Our air patrols strafed Yopolo village. Two enemy planes ineffectively raided our positions before dawn.

Cape Gloucester: Our escorted medium and heavy units bombed and widely strafed enemy bivouac and supply areas at the airdrome and along the coast to Natamo. One hundred and eighty-nine tons of bombs were dropped, starting numerous fires.

New Guinea: Alexishafen: Our medium units bombed and strafed the airdrome, dropping twenty-eight tons of explosives. A parked bomber was probably destroyed. Four other planes were damaged. Fires were started in supply dumps. One of our planes was downed.

Ramu Valley: Following supporting artillery fire, our ground forces occupied enemy positions near Kesawal. Our fighters dive-bombed in the Faria River area.

Huon Peninsula: Our ground forces, continuing their advance up the coast, have seized Fortification Point. Our medium units bombed and strafed enemy supply dumps at Walling and Hubika, causing explosions and fires. Our fighters on coastal sweeps wrecked seven enemy barges in the Walling Area. There were two light enemy air raids on our ground positions and a daylight raid on an empty convoy in neighboring waters. The enemy lost fourteen planes and six others were probably destroyed by ships' anti-aircraft fire. One of our small craft of approximately 200 tons was sunk by a direct hit. Other damage was minor.

D'Entrecasteaux Islands: Twenty enemy planes raided Kiriwina and Goodenough Islands during the night causing minor damage and casualties. One plane was downed by anti-aircraft fire.

Solomon Islands: Bougainville: Buka Area: Our escorted torpedo and dive-bombers attacked gun positions at Bonia airdrome and Sohan Island with fifty-nine tons of bombs. One of our planes was downed. Our heavy units bombed airdromes and Ratso village.

Kieta: Our fighters strafed Tenkan village and Kieta township.

Buin-Faisi: Our escorted medium bombers attacked Kororo in the Shortlands and heavy units bombed Poporang and Kahili.

23 December

Northwestern Sector: Netherlands New Guinea: Japero: Our fighters strafed villages in the area, causing damage and spreading fires.

Ceram: Our heavy units at midday attacked

Amahel airdrome with twenty tons of bombs, causing extensive damage, explosions and fires visible for fifty miles. All our aircraft returned.

Northeastern Sector: New Ireland: Kavieng: Our night reconnaissance units scored direct hits on two enemy cargo ships southeast of Dyuai Island. One ship of 6,000 tons capsized instantly and sank. A Solomon-based air patrol sank an enemy troop transport in the same area. Our day air patrols bombed and damaged an enemy destroyer ninety miles north of Mussau Island. Our medium units bombed the Kavieng airdrome at night, starting fires.

New Britain: Cape Hoskins: Our attack planes and escorting fighters bombed and strafed an airdrome.

Gasmata Area: Our long-range fighters destroyed an enemy coastal vessel near Cape Beechy. Our air patrols shot down an enemy fighter over Cape Shirrita. Our heavy reconnaissance units bombed Gasmata airdrome.

Cape Gloucester: Our escorted medium and heavy units twice attacked the airdrome, a supply dump area, west coast villages and a target hill at Sillimati Point. Two hundred and five tons of bombs were dropped in the area which was extensively strafed. Many fires were started. Our fighters strafed targets along the shores of Borgen Bay and Rein Bay, damaging two coastal vessels.

Arawe: Our ground positions are being consolidated and extended. Three enemy air attacks were made against our positions and shipping, but our air patrols successfully intervened and damage and losses were light. We destroyed twelve enemy dive-bombers and four fighters, with one dive-bomber and two fighters probably shot down.

New Guinea: Hansa Bay: One of our air patrols destroyed an enemy barge at Manam Island.

Madang: Our escorted medium units executed a low-level bombing and strafing attack on enemy installations in the township and off-shore of the island. Twenty-one tons of bombs were dropped, causing explosions and fires in supply dumps on the mainland and Gragat and Billau Islands. One of our planes was shot down.

Huon Peninsula: Our ground forces have reached and occupied Hubika. Our attack planes bombed and strafed enemy defense positions and bivouacs at Wandokai and Walling.

Solomon Islands: Bougainville: Buka Area: Our medium units bombed enemy installations. Our naval units effectively bombarded enemy shore positions in the Tinupapapas area. One of our reconnaissance units bombed and strafed two enemy barges at Green Island.

Kieta: Our torpedo and dive-bombers in two attacks on gun positions, supply dumps and a bivouac area destroyed storehouses and huts and wrecked a bridge at Rikn Mission. Our air patrols set fire to a building at Cape Mabiri by strafing.

Empress Augusta Bay: Our fighter-bombers attacked enemy positions near the Reil

River and strafed Kolaris village. Our night patrols harassed the enemy in the Jaba River area. Fifteen enemy bombers raided the area at night, causing slight casualties. One float-plane was downed by our fighters.

Buin-Faisi: Our medium units bombed enemy bivouac and supply areas at Molera, starting fires.

24 December

Northwestern Sector: Reconnaissance activity only.

Northeastern Sector: New Ireland: Kavieng: Our medium units at night bombed the airdrome and installations, causing numerous explosions and fires in the dispersal and supply dump areas and barracks.

Feni Islands: One of our Solomons-based air patrols strafed six enemy barges at Ambile Island.

New Britain: Cape Hoskins: Our fighters in two dive-bombing and strafing attacks damaged the airdrome and installations, including a light bomber. Anti-aircraft positions were silenced and a barge on the beach was destroyed. Buildings at Montagu Harbor were strafed, starting fires visible for forty miles.

Cape Gloucester: Our heavy bombers and attack planes dropped 153 tons of bombs on the airdrome, supply and bivouac areas and defense positions at Sillimati Point. Our air patrols harassed the enemy during the night.

Arawe: Our patrolling surface craft destroyed three enemy barges. Our fighter patrols strafed two barges in Marjie Bay and a third at Alsago. Enemy planes raided our positions before dawn, causing light damage and casualties.

New Guinea: Wewak: Our escorted medium units executed a low-level attack on the airdromes and adjacent supply dump areas and shipping in the harbor. Two direct hits were scored on each of two transports of 6,000 tons and a freighter of 3,000 tons. All vessels were thoroughly strafed and badly damaged. The freighter and one of the transports appeared to be in a sinking condition as our planes departed. The attack on the airdromes started numerous fires in fuel and supply dumps in the Cape Boram and Wewak isthmus area. A medium bomber on the ground was destroyed and others damaged. Several anti-aircraft

positions were silenced. Thirty enemy fighters were intercepted, with fourteen shot down and two others probably destroyed. Two of our planes were downed and one is missing, and several others were damaged.

Alexishafen: Our medium units bombed the airdrome, starting fires.

Ramu Valley: Our fighters dive-bombed enemy positions in the Faria Valley.

Huon Peninsula: Our attack planes bombed and strafed enemy positions north of Hubika. Our air patrols strafed targets along the coast near Walling, Kiari and Saidor, destroying two barges and damaging a third. Solomon Islands: Bougainville: One of our night patrol planes bombed and strafed three barges off the coast.

Kieta: Our light naval units at night sank a barge at Otua Island.

Buin: Our medium units bombed and strafed enemy positions at Monoutu.

25 December

Northwestern Sector: Dutch New Guinea: Navire: Our heavy reconnaissance units bombed the barracks area, causing large explosions and fires.

Japero: Our patrol craft attacked two enemy coastal vessels at Torpedo Boat River, setting fire to one and damaging the other.

Northeastern Sector: New Ireland: Our medium units at night bombed the airdrome, causing numerous explosions and numerous large fires in dispersal areas, visible for fifty miles.

Feni Islands: Our Solomons-based air patrols destroyed six enemy barges at Ambile Island.

New Britain: Cape Hoskins: Our fighters in a low-level strafing attack on the airdrome destroyed two enemy dive-bombers, silenced the gun position and started fires.

Gasmata: Our heavy units in a night attack started fires in dispersal areas at the airfield and our fighters executed a dive-bombing attack during the day. Our patrols bombed the Anwek River area and strafed a barge at Cape Beechy.

Vitu Islands: Our heavy reconnaissance units bombed installations on Garove and Unea Islands.

Cape Gloucester: Our heavy medium attack

(Continued on Next Page)

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## U. S. War Communiques

(Continued from Preceding Page)

units, in a series of strikes, dropped 300 tons of bombs on supply and bivouac areas near the airdrome and Sillmati Point. Many fires were started in the targets. Four barges were destroyed. Along the coast our fighters strafed from Bein to Borgen Bay, wrecking two barges.

Arawe: Our air patrols strafed two enemy barges at Marjie Bay. Intermittent pre-dawn enemy air raids caused no damage.

New Guinea: Wewak: Our escorted medium units at medium altitude bombed and strafed the airdrome and township, causing explosions and fires in supply dump areas. Our air patrols downed four enemy fighters near Boram and a medium bomber at the Sepik River mouth.

Hanna Bay: Our medium units bombed Awa village and plantation, causing more fires.

Alexishafen: Our medium units dropped thirty-nine tons of bombs in the airdrome area, causing large fires. Three bombers in dispersal areas were damaged.

Huon Peninsula: Our ground forces are pushing along the coast toward Wandokai. Our medium units and attack planes bombed and strafed enemy supply and bivouac areas at Wandokai and the barge base at Nambariwa. Two barges were destroyed and two others probably were destroyed. Our air patrols strafed along the coast from Konstantin Harbor to Sio. Our light naval units destroyed six barges at Relas Point and damaged three others off Scharnhorst Point.

Solomon Islands: Green Islands: Our reconnaissance units attacked barges beached along the coast.

Bougainville: Buka: Our escorted torpedo and dive-bombers attacked Bonis airdrome and Sohana Island with fifty-eight tons of bombs. Hits were scored on eleven gun positions. A fuel dump was destroyed and several barges were damaged. Medium units attacked the seaplane base, starting seven large fires. Our fighters attacked Chabal and Porton, damaging nine barges, burning the fuel dump and setting fire to a bridge.

Kieta: Our air patrols executed numerous coastal sweeps, setting fire to a fuel dump and completely destroying Tikara village.

Ruin: Our medium units bombed supply dumps at Kahlil and Shortland Island and at night attacked the seaplane base at Falsi.

26 December

Northwestern Sector: Timor: Our medium units at dusk attacked Tambora airdrome, starting fires in barracks and dispersal areas.

Northeastern Sector: New Ireland: Kavieng: Our medium units at night bombed the main supply dump area, starting large fires. Our night air patrols bombed and damaged an enemy gunboat. The following day carrier-based planes from the South Pacific attacked enemy shipping, sinking one destroyer, two large cargo ships and three

vieng: Our medium units in a night attack started many fires at Panapal airdrome. Our night patrols scored a direct hit on an enemy transport south of Dyaul Island.

Cape St. George: Our Solomon-based medium bombers attacked enemy installations on the cape.

New Britain: Rabaul: Our escorted heavy units from Solomons bases bombed Lakunai airdrome with fifty tons of explosives. Thirty enemy fighters were shot down and six others were probably destroyed, with a loss of four of our fighters.

Gasmata: Our attack planes sank an enemy coastal vessel loaded with troops.

Vitu Islands: One of our night patrols scored a direct hit on an enemy destroyer. A day reconnaissance unit bombed Garove Island.

Arawe Island: Our attack planes bombed and strafed Sauren village and Jetty in the Adl River area. There were ineffective enemy air raids on our positions before dawn.

Cape Gloucester: Our heavy, medium and attack planes again struck at enemy defense positions, bivouac and supply areas, dropping 300 tons of bombs and extensively strafing the sector. The principal targets, at Sillmati Point and Tauai village, were heavily damaged and left covered with a pall of smoke. The villages and installations from Borgen to Rein Bays were effectively bombed and strafed.

New Guinea: Huon Peninsula: Our forward ground elements are closing in on Wandokai village. Our attack planes bombed and strafed barge bases at Nambariwa and Gneisenu Point. An enemy picket boat and barge were destroyed at night in the same locality by our light naval unit.

Solomon Islands: Bougainville: Buka Area: Our air patrols sank three small enemy surface craft off the north coast and attacked barges at Green Island.

Empress Augusta Bay: There were sharp patrol clashes in the northwest sector. Enemy artillery shelling our positions were silenced by our counter-battery fire.

Ruin: Our fighter patrols bombed and strafed enemy installations on Shortland Island.

27 December

Northwestern Sector: Reconnaissance activity only.

Northeastern Sector: New Ireland: Kavieng: Our medium units at night bombed the main supply dump area, starting large fires. Our night air patrols bombed and damaged an enemy gunboat. The following day carrier-based planes from the South Pacific attacked enemy shipping, sinking one destroyer, two large cargo ships and three

barges and damaging one destroyer, one patrol boat and several small cargo ships and barges. Eight patrol planes at anchorage were strafed and damaged or destroyed.

New Britain: Rabaul: Our Solomon-based heavy units with strong escort bombed Vunakana airdrome at midday. Twenty-eight intercepting enemy fighters were destroyed with six probables. We lost seven fighter planes. The following day our heavy bombers with fighter escort again attacked and destroyed thirteen enemy intercepting planes, with seven probables. We lost four planes.

Cape Hoskins: Our fighters in three coastal sweeps destroyed or damaged fourteen barges along the shore and sixteen trucks at the airdrome.

Gasmata: Our air patrols bombed the airdrome.

Arawe: Our outposts have contacted the enemy to the east. Our air patrols shot down an enemy reconnaissance plane off the coast. Single enemy plane dropped two bombs on Pilelo Island with no effect.

Cape Gloucester: Our heavy, medium and attack planes dropped 204 tons of bombs on enemy installations at Sillmati Point, on the airdrome and around Tauai Village. The targets were well strafed and were left covered with smoke from many fires.

New Guinea: Alexishafen: Our escorted medium units bombed the airdrome. Our fighters strafed barges at Sek Harbor and installations south of the airdrome.

Huon Peninsula: Our ground troops have seized and occupied Wandokai. Quantities of supplies and equipment, including artillery, were captured. We are continuing to advance toward Ago. Our air patrols strafed barges at Sio.

Solomon Islands: Buka area: Our heavy and medium units attacked the barge and seaplane base at Bonis and gun positions at Sohana and Porton. Numerous effective hits were observed and fires were started. Our air patrols harassed the enemy at night. Our naval units heavily bombarded the Buka-Bonis area, destroying a large fuel or ammunition dump and starting many fires.

Empress Augusta Bay: Our ground patrols successfully attacked enemy outpost positions to the northeast. Our torpedo and dive-bombers attacked bivouac and supply areas at Mutupina Point, destroying many buildings at Mawakara and Aitara. One of our planes is missing. Our light surface units shelled enemy installations at House Klape, Jaba River and Atsinima. Two enemy planes ineffectively raided our positions before dawn.

Kieta: Our heavy reconnaissance units carried out harassment raids on the enemy.

Ruin: Our night air patrols bombed Kahlil, Falsi and Poporang Island.

Cholseul: Our medium units strafed Malevoli.

A special communique: We have again landed in western New Britain and have seized sectors east and west of Cape Gloucester and occupied Long Island at the northwestern entrance to Vitul Strait.

In a combined operation of land, sea and air forces, Marine elements of our ground forces secured beachheads under cover of naval and air bombardment. A smoke screen laid from the air was effective.

The landing was made with practically no loss either in ships, planes or men. Further attacks by our air forces continued throughout the day, a total of 300 tons of bombs being dropped on enemy installations.

The enemy counter-attacked in the air several times, employing strongly escorted medium and dive-bombers against our beachheads and shipping. He was defeated in every attempt, losing sixty-one planes in air combat, comprising thirty-six bombers and twenty-five fighters, with others probable.

We lost one ship by a direct hit and three others sustained minor damage from near misses. Seven of our planes failed to return and others were damaged.

This operation confirms our hold on western New Britain, and presages our growing command of the Bismarck Sea reaches. But by advancing our air bases it also increases the air threat to Rabaul's supply lanes and will shortly bring the Kavieng-Admiralty Islands area within decisive reach of our land-based air attack.

## GENERAL EISENHOWER'S HQ., NORTH AFRICA

21 December

Navy: 1. On the night of 19-20 Dec. PT boats of the United States Navy on patrol near Elba met and engaged two enemy destroyers with guns and torpedoes. The enemy retired with the PT's in chase and later were engaged with guns and torpedoes by another force, which included both British and United States light coastal craft.

Both actions were brisk and confused, and enemy opposition was considerable. Though no results could be seen in the smoke and darkness, it is probable that torpedo hits were obtained on one of the enemy destroyers.

2. On the same night British light coastal forces in the eastern Adriatic sank one Siebel ferry, one escort vessel and two motor craft.

Army: Fierce fighting continued throughout the day on the Eighth Army front. A further advance was made in the center and our positions in the Ortona area were improved.

Fifth Army troops continued to advance in some portions of the mountainous country on the right of the army front. At one point we advanced a mile and a half. While elsewhere an important hill was occupied. Patrols were active in the coastal sector.

Air: Yesterday the railway yards at Sofia (Bulgaria) and the airfield at Eleusis (Greece) received attacks from our heavy bombers escorted by long-range fighters. In both cases excellent coverage was reported. Enemy opposition was encountered and a number of air combats took place.

Fighter-bombers flew offensive sweeps over the Rome area, destroying rolling stock and motor transport. Fighters cooperated with the Army and attacked ground positions and transport.

Twenty-eight enemy aircraft were destroyed during the day, while eleven of ours are missing.

23 December

Navy: Naval activity continues in the Adriatic. On 19 Dec. a British motor torpedo boat captured two German schooners off the Yugoslav coast and made prisoners of their crews.

Army: The battle on the Eighth Army front continues with full intensity. Our troops made further progress. Fighting is in progress in the streets of Ortona.

On the Fifth Army front our troops advanced despite determined enemy opposition. Several hills were occupied and more prisoners were taken.

Air: Fighters and fighter-bombers flew numerous sorties yesterday over the battle area near Rome and off the coast of Yugoslavia. Enemy ground positions were attacked and his communications disrupted and a number of motor vehicles and rolling stock was destroyed.

Terracina was again bombed by our medium bombers.

One enemy aircraft was destroyed for the loss of one of ours.

23 December

On the Eighth Army front the enemy, though fighting fiercely, is being forced back. Indian troops made considerable progress in the central sector. An enemy attack in the mountains was repulsed.

French troops of the Fifth Army advanced in the mountain sector. Elsewhere activity was limited to minor clashes, patrolling and consolidation of positions previously gained.

Yesterday the weather reduced air activity to a minimum.

Our light aircraft cooperated with the Eighth Army and destroyed and damaged rolling stock on the Italian east coast. They attacked shipping off Zara.

Two of our aircraft are missing.

24 December

Eighth Army troops have captured the village of Vezani. Heavy fighting continues in and around Ortona.

Our patrols were active along the entire Fifth Army front.

Weather curtailed operations on all fronts yesterday, and only very few enemy aircraft were encountered.

Railway objectives on the Riviera were attacked by our medium bombers. At Imperia hits were scored on yards and bridges. At Ventimiglia yards were hit, and at another the viaduct was bombed.

Two enemy aircraft were destroyed during these and other operations.

25 December

Army: Fighting continues on the Eighth Army front, where gains have been made against stiff opposition.

Heavy rain and poor visibility limited the Fifth Army's activity in most areas to patrol action. Several more heights have been captured by French troops in the mountain sector on the northern flank.

Navy: During the night of 21-22 Dec., the small German cruiser Dalmacija, stranded off Silba Island, was successfully attacked by our motor torpedo boats.

Air: The Cecina railroad yards were attacked by medium bombers yesterday. Only a few reconnaissance and patrol by our fighters were possible because of bad weather.

One enemy aircraft was destroyed.

26 December

Heavy fighting continues in the Ortona area on the Eighth Army front. In the central sector our troops are consolidating the ground captured in the last twenty-four hours.

On the Fifth Army front two local attacks against enemy positions have been launched. In one place the objectives have been reached and in the other fighting continues. Our patrols were active along the entire front.

The Bolzano railway yards and the barracks and airfield at Vicenza were attacked by heavy escorted bombers yesterday.

The railway yards at the Pisa main station and Porta Nuova were also well covered by our medium bombers.

Light aircraft attacked rolling stock on the Italian east coast. The bridge at Pontecorvo, near Cassino, was also hit.

During these operations one enemy aircraft was destroyed. Three of ours are missing.

27 December

Navy: During the night of 23-24 Dec. British destroyers shelled Dvrenik, on the Dalmatian coast. They also sank a caïque.

Army: Heavy rain all along the front of the Fifth Army Group prevented any large-scale operations. Fierce fighting continues in Ortona. The enemy is being driven out street by street. Indian troops completed the capture of Villa Grande, inflicting casualties and taking prisoners. In the central sector of the Fifth Army front, our troops attacked and occupied two important hills.

Air: Yesterday, the Florence area, Prato and Pistoia railway junctions and the key point at Empoli were bombed by strong force of medium bombers. Preliminary reports indicate that good coverage was obtained.

Other activity was generally hampered by adverse weather, but fighters flew offensive patrols over the land battle and damaged rolling stock near Pedaso. A merchant vessel was attacked off San Benedetto.

None of our aircraft is missing.

Lt. Gen. B. C. Freyberg, VC, is in command of the Second New Zealand Division in Italy.

## LT. GEN. DEVERS' HQ., LONDON

21 December

A joint communique: Throughout yesterday a series of attacks was made by medium and light bombers of the USAAF and RAF on military objectives in northern France. In these attacks the bombers were escorted and covered by RAF, Dominion and Allied fighters, and no bombers were lost during the operations. These fighters, three of which are

(Continued on Next Page)

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## U. S. War Communiques

(Continued from Preceding Page)

missing, shot down eight enemy fighters. RAF and Dominion fighters also carried out sweeps in support of the attack on Bremen by Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the Eighth USAF yesterday morning. These fighters, three of which are missing, shot down one Ju. 88 and one Dornier 217. Last night RCAF fighters on intruder operations without loss destroyed two enemy aircraft.

24 December

A joint Air Arm communiqué: It is announced by the Air Ministry and the headquarters of the European Theatre of Operations of the United States Army that Allied aircraft in great strength attacked targets in northern France today. More than 1,300 United States Eighth Army Air Force aircraft, including the largest number of heavy bombers ever dispatched by the Eighth Army Air Force, attacked military objectives in Pas-de-Calais.

Fighters escorted and covered the bombers, but no fighter opposition was encountered. USAAF medium and RAF medium, light and fighter-bombers escorted and covered by RAF, Dominion and Allied fighters, made a series of attacks on military objectives, during the course of which many accurate bomb bursts were observed.

The attacks also were made on airfields at Morlaix and Brest-Guipavas, where hangars, dispersal huts and runways were seen to be hit. Fighter opposition was negligible. From these operations no bombers or fighters are missing.

22 December

Large formations of Eighth USAF Flying Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by Thunderbolt and Lightning fighters, attacked targets in northwest Germany today. Twenty-three enemy aircraft were destroyed by heavy bombers and fifteen by fighters. From these operations twenty-one bombers and four fighters are missing.

24 December

More than 1,300 United States aircraft attacked special military installations in the Pas-de-Calais area today. This included the largest number of heavy bombers ever dispatched by the United States Eighth Army Air Force in a single mission.

FOURTEENTH USAF HQ., CHUNGKING

21 December

Eighteen Japanese medium bombers escorted by twenty Zeros bombed a Fourteenth Army Air Force base in western Hunan Province on 19 Dec. Bombs hit the runway and minor damage was sustained. Our fighters intercepted the enemy formation and shot down six bombers and three Zeros confirmed. Two bombers and five Zeros were probably shot down and five bombers and one Zero were damaged.

Our loss was one P-40 shot down. However, the pilot parachuted safely.

Mitchell bombers with fighter escort bombed Japanese installations at Nansien and Ansiang, in the Tungting Lake area. Hits were observed in the target area.

All our aircraft returned safely.

23 December

Liberators of the Fourteenth Air Force conducted a highly successful raid on Thailand on 21 Dec., bombing the railroad yards at Chongmai. They accurately covered the entire target area. Many large fires were observed.

Mitchells with fighter escort attacked Hwa-jung, in the Tungting Lake area, starting four large fires.

Supporting Chinese troops on the Salween River front, American fighters strafed a Japanese landing strip in northern Japan.

All our aircraft returned safely from these missions.

A later communiqué: Eighteen Japanese medium bombers, with more than forty Zeros as escort, paid a return visit to the main Fourteenth American Air Force base on 22 Dec. Our fighters intercepted the enemy and a running fight ensued.

Eleven Zeros and four bombers definitely were destroyed. Thirteen Zeros and three bombers probably were destroyed, and eleven Zeros and three bombers were damaged.

Our losses were one fighter missing, one fighter and a transport destroyed on the ground and five fighters damaged.

Only minor damage was done to field installations.

American Mitchells with fighter escort attacked Hwa-jung, in the Tungting Lake area, with excellent results. Many fires and explosions were observed.

Japanese bombers attempted to attack an American forward air base. The raiders were intercepted and one enemy twin-engined fighter was shot down.

27 December

Liberators of the Fourteenth Air Force, with fighter escort, on 23 Dec. dropped more than thirteen tons of bombs on the White Cloud airfield at Canton. Runways, hangars and other installations were damaged. Several fires were started, at least two of which were believed to have been aircraft.

After making their attack, our bombers were intercepted by more than fifteen Zeros. The bombers shot down six enemy airplanes.

American P-38's dive-bombed installations near Kichun, north of Changteh, in support of Chinese ground troops. An ammunition dump exploded and there were many casualties and fires. All our aircraft returned safely.

Additional information concerning activities on 22 Dec. indicates additional enemy losses in the raid on the main Fourteenth Army Air Force base, the total now being twelve fighters and five bombers probable, fifteen fighters and three bombers probable, and twelve fighters and three bombers damaged.

On the same date Mitchells on a sea-sweep off the South China coast sank a 5,000-ton freighter.

LESSONS OF TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN

(Continued from Page 523)

later return with bombing formations.

g. Manning of antiaircraft weapons at all times, and posting of qualified air sentries in carefully selected positions.

h. If the situation does not require otherwise, artillery should remain silent when hostile aircraft are overhead.

i. Positive identification of aircraft is essential before fire is opened. The best identification under such circumstances is attack by the aircraft. In the campaign, identification was unsatisfactory, and in many instances friendly planes were fired on and hostile aircraft were allowed to pass within range unmolested.

46. Road movements, convoy, and marches have been subject to all types of air attack. The following defensive measures have been found effective for protection and for minimizing losses:

a. Dispersion in column is the most vital single principle. The maintenance of proper distance between vehicles is essential. A distance of 150-250 yards, depending on the terrain should be the minimum. Violation of distance regulations invites disaster.

b. An air lookout must be posted on each vehicle. Each air guard must be in position to observe in a 360° direction. If this is not possible on some vehicles, a front and rear lookout should be posted. Lookouts should be relieved at frequent intervals, to prevent men from becoming inadvertently lax.

c. When a column is attacked, normally it should halt, spread to both sides of the road, and all mounted weapons should remain manned and fire. All other personnel should dismount, take cover, and fire every weapon that can be brought to bear on the aircraft.

d. A column moving through country subject to air attack should have all radios on the command channel, with operators listening. A warning can be thus spread from one end of the column to the other from any point which may be attacked.

e. When in march column and air attack is likely, the fire extinguishers should be loose from their brackets, and ready to be taken by the assistant driver or occupant of the cab if the vehicle is evacuated. One man should be definitely responsible for this function. Often an attack is over very quickly, and if the extinguisher is taken when the vehicle is evacuated, measures can be taken at once to put out a fire. Otherwise the extinguisher may become enveloped in flames, and the chance of saving the vehicle is lost.

f. Spare gasoline cans should not be carried in vehicles dispersed throughout the column during daylight marches, unless the existing situation makes such procedure imperative. Many vehicles have been lost through spare gasoline cans being hit by incendiary bullets from strafing planes. If the spare cans are carried in one truck at the end of the column, this one vehicle may be lost, but there is far

better chance of others not taking fire.

47. The .50 caliber machine gun has proved to be the most effective antiaircraft weapon in most situations. It should be properly dispersed throughout march columns and carefully placed in troop positions and occupied areas. Attached antiaircraft units have been best employed by breaking them up into platoons and assigning them to organizations, especially to the artillery, which is most subject to air attack.

48. Air attack has been generally ineffective against armored vehicles. It has been reported that even dive bombing has failed to cause much damage to medium tanks. Tanks when attacked in this manner should continue to move, zig-zag fashion. Deployed tanks can furnish their own air protection in the armored division. Proper antiaircraft weapons must be provided for headquarters and service personnel.

## Status of Promotion

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) and Promotions on the Non-Promotion List since 17 Dec. 1943

### Promotion List

Last promotion to the grade of Colonel—Harold W. James, Inf., No. 45. Vacancies—None. Last nomination to the grade of Colonel—Edmund De T. Ellis, QMC, No. 32. Senior Lt. Colonel—Robert W. Strong, Cav., No. 53.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Colonel—George H. Bare, Inf., No. 209.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Robert B. McCleave, Inf., No. 315.

Last promotion to the grade of Captain—Adrian L. Hoebecke, Inf., No. 298.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Francis M. Smith, Inf., No. 721.

### Non-Promotion List

Lt. Col. to Col. Charles F. Davis, MC (temp. col.); Lucius K. Patterson, MC (temp. col.); Daniel S. Lockwood, DC (temp. col.); Charles R. Mueller, MC (temp. col.); Clarence M. Reddig, MC (temp. col.).

### CAPT. TO MAJ.

Clifford G. Blitch, MC (temp. col.).

### 1ST LT. TO CAPT.

Ch. Leslie A. Thompson, USA (temp. maj.); Kenneth C. DeGon, DC (temp. maj.); William T. Smith, MC (temp. maj.); Albert R. Larchez, MC (temp. capt.); Joseph A. Bausch, MC (temp. maj.).

## Retired Officer Assigned

Col. Albert W. Foreman, USA-Ret., now recalled to active duty, was nominated to the Senate last week for appointment as state director of Selective Service for Delaware.

## Report on German Prison Camps

Representatives of the International Red Cross Committee, who have made frequent visits to prisoner of war and civilian internment camps in Germany, report that study and sports are increasing in popularity, and that as a result prisoners are keeping in good mental and physical condition.

Classes are organized and held for the study of internal combustion engines, printing, mechanics, chemistry, physics, and elementary mathematics. Conferences are held for the discussions of subjects that range from philosophy to colonial politics, and art. While American schools have not been sharing in this educational program, the Y.M.C.A. is organizing the educational activities of American prisoners of war in Europe. The Red Cross reports that several months ago a shipment of 7,000 textbooks was made to enable Americans to study courses most frequently asked for by them.

Indoor and outdoor sports have been organized to keep the prisoners in good physical condition. The Y.M.C.A., cooperating with the American Red Cross sent to European prisoner camps on the return trip of the Gripsholm the following items: 20 complete band ensembles, 730 ukuleles, 750 fine harmonicas, and 42,300 phonograph records. Athletic goods provided were 10,700 soccer balls, 6,900 pairs of boxing gloves, 8,000 soft balls, 400 baseballs, 1,100 basketballs, 650 footballs, adequate supplies of extra bladders and repair kits, and 25,000 ping-pong balls.

While some used musical instruments and athletic materials were also sent, many articles such as volley ball nets, baseball bats, musical instruments, rosaries, and altars are made by prisoners from materials supplied by the Y.M.C.A.

Emphasis is being placed on the fact that while thousands of educational, sports, musical, religious, and agricultural items have been sent from the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, France, and Germany, they wear out and have to be replaced every six to nine months.

## the Palmer House

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THE Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Knox entertained informally Tuesday, the 28th of December being the anniversary of their wedding, as well as that of some of their intimate friends, neighbors at their summer home in Manchester, N. H. Carrying out a traditional festivity they gathered about them Capt. Edmund F. Jewell, USNR, and Mrs. Jewell who marked their twenty-second anniversary, and the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, John L. Sullivan, and Mrs. Sullivan, who were married eleven years ago on the specific date. Capt. Jewell who is on duty with the Navy in Boston is in Washington on leave of absence. One couple of the company who meet to celebrate their joint anniversaries was missing, Judge Peter Woodbury and Mrs. Woodbury being detained in New Hampshire, but their places were taken by Dr. Fred S. Bushmeyer, pastor of the Mount Pleasant Congregational Church in Washington, formerly pastor of the church Col. and Mrs. Knox attend when in New England, and his wife. He and Mrs. Bushmeyer are not only old neighbors in Manchester but they qualify for this particular party by observing their own wedding anniversary one day ahead of the others.

Christmas was celebrated in a two-fold manner in the homes of the Chief of Staff of the Army and at the quarters of the Chief of Naval Operations, for both had the joy of welcoming home important members of their respective families. General Marshall, after a global flying tour, arrived back in Washington in time to join Mrs. Marshall at their Virginia pied de terre, Dodona Manor near Leesburg, and within motoring distance from Fort Myer.

Col. and Mrs. James J. Winn, the latter the former Mollie P. Brown, daughter of Mrs. Marshall and their babies, Jimmy and Katherine, were at Dodona as was also Mrs. Marshall's sister, Mrs. Allen Tupper Wilkes to add to the family party.

At the quarters of Admiral King on Observatory Hill there was much rejoicing, for Mrs. King who has been ill for some time, was released from the hospital in time to keep Christmas with her large family, most of whom were on hand, in-

## SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

cluding the Admiral and the only son of the family, Midshipman Ernest J. King, Jr., who is a student at the U. S. Naval Academy. Another member of the family from Annapolis was Mrs. Oliver van den Berg, whose husband, Col. van den Berg is on active duty, and she and her four children are living at the "Little City by the Sea" while he is away. The children of course came up to the Admiral's quarters for the day with their mother, and joined another sister, Mrs. Frederick H. Smith, Jr., who is living in Georgetown, while Brig. Gen. Smith is in New Guinea.

Mrs. Smith had a house party of her own but took them along to the family party.

Mrs. James O. McReynolds, who was Mildred King, spent Christmas with her husband, Maj. McReynolds at Salina, Kans., and Mrs. J. M. B. Howard, who was Claire King, has joined her husband in Aruba, Netherlands West Indies.

Miss Florence King and her sister, Mrs. Eleanor Hampstead, who are still members of the parental household were others of the party Christmas Day.

Lt. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, USMC, who officially takes over the command of the Marine Corps, 1 Jan., and Mrs. Vandegrift spent the Feast Day with her brother and sister-in-law, Judge and Mrs. Aubrey E. Storde of Lynchburg, Va. Their only son, Lt. Col. Alexander A. Vandegrift of the Marine Corps is on the West Coast. Gen. and Mrs. Vandegrift will not move into the General's quarters at the Marine Barracks until some redecorating has been completed.

Mrs. Thomas Holcomb, wife of the former Commandant, Lt. Gen. Holcomb, has gone to Miami, Fla., she and Mrs. William P. Upshur, widow of Gen. Upshur, having taken a cottage together at Coconut Grove, Roseroft on St. Mary's River, in southern Maryland awaits her on her return. Major Frank Holcomb, the only son of Gen. and Mrs. Holcomb is stationed in Algiers and has been absent for two Yuletide seasons.

Mrs. Mosely Harris, mother of Major Edward Mosely Harris, USA, who has recently returned to Washington from a visit at West Point, where they used to live, left Tuesday for St. Petersburg, Fla., where she will be the guest of Mrs. Willis Prague Coleman, widow of Col. Coleman, USA.

The Surgeon General of the Army, Dr. Norman T. Kirk, and Mrs. Kirk will observe their pleasant army custom of being "at-home" to their friends at their quarters at the Medical Centre tomorrow, 2 Jan. The General will celebrate his birthday the following day.

The benefit art exhibit of the Stage Door Canteen at Belasco Theatre which opened Wednesday contains sketches by well-known artists who have visited the Canteen, drawn the types they have seen there, and then presented the pictures to the canteen for its exhibit.

It is under distinguished patronage, including that of Mrs. Roosevelt; Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Bard, Lt. Gen. and Mrs. Vandegrift, Lt. Gen. and Mrs. Holcomb, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Clark Woodward, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Emory S. Land, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Reichmuth, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Randall Jacobs, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert Donohue, and from the army Lt. Gen. and Mrs. L. J. McNair, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Lorenzo Gasser, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Virgil Peterson, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Conger Pratt, Col. and Mrs. John McCormick and Col. and Mrs. Walter Layman, and many more from official circles. Maj. Sanford E. Gerard and Comdr. Chas. Bittinger were on hand for the opening. The show continues through 5 Jan.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Alexander D. Surles who went to Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., to spend Christmas with the family of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Bryden, whose daughter, Ellen, is the wife of Lt. Col. A. (Continued on Next Page)



Harris & Ewing

### MISS JANE ALMY CHAPIN

whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest W. Chapin, of Washington, D. C., have announced her engagement to Pvt. John Ellicott Watson, USMC, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Thomas E. Watson, USMC.

### Weddings and Engagements

AN impressive ceremony was performed in the Navy Yard Chapel, Philadelphia, Pa. on Thursday, 16 Dec. at 5 o'clock when Miss Eleanor Ruthford Dean, daughter of Captain Frank H. Dean, USN, and Mrs. Dean and Lt. (jg) Guy Chamberlain Leavitt, son of Comdr. E. C. Leavitt, (SC), USN, and Mrs. Leavitt were united in marriage, with Chaplain Black, USN, officiating.

The bride, escorted and given in marriage by her father, wore a black fur trimmed suit with a small becoming black hat, fur trimmed to match and a corsage of orchids.

Miss Barbara Homewood Dean, cousin of the bride, was maid of honor and her only attendant.

Lt. (jg) George E. Spaulding, jr., USN, classmate of the bridegroom was best man. Lt. (jg) M. L. Brett, jr., USN, and Lt. Adams, USN, served as ushers. A reception followed at the Officers' Club for forty guests.

Lt. Leavitt graduated from the Naval Academy, class of '43, and is now serving in the Atlantic.

His bride attended Penn Hall Junior College at Chambersburg, Pa.

After Lt. Leavitt's departure for duty, his bride will join her parents at 554 Hansel Rd., Wynnewood, Pa.

Captain F. H. Dean, USN, and Mrs. Dean are anticipating a visit from their son, Lt. (jg) F. H. Dean, jr., USN, who has been in command of a PT boat in the Pacific for over a year. Lt. Dean received a citation in the fall and was awarded the Silver Star. He graduated from the Academy with class of '43.

The wedding of Ensign William Herman Vogler, II, USNR, and Dorothy Olive Magill, occurred on the 21st of December 1943 at the David Adams Memorial Chapel, Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Virginia. The officiating clergyman was Chaplain C. A. Neyman, USN. Ensign Vogler is the son of Captain Alfred DeGroot Vogler, ChC, USN, who is at present on foreign duty. The maid of honor was Ens. Catherine M. Spratt, USCGR (W), and the best man was Lt. (jg) William F. Hill, USNR. The wedding was attended by the mother of the groom and the parents of the bride. Ensign Vogler is assigned to sea duty and is joining his ship immediately. The bride's residence will be: 120 North Oak Avenue, Pittman, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Selden Washington, of Alexandria, Va., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Nancy James to Ensign Walter G. Treanor, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Treanor of Richmond Heights, St. Louis, Mo. The bride-elect is a descendant of John Augustine Washington, brother of Gen. George Washington, and is the great granddaughter of another John Augustine Washington, last private owner of Mt. Vernon. Her grandfather, the late Lawrence Washington was born at the historic old mansion on the Potomac. She was graduated from St. Agnes Episcopal School in Alexandria; attended Hollins College and transferred to Principia College in Illinois from which she will graduate in June.

Her fiancé is a graduate of the last named college and completed his naval training at Northwestern University where he received his commission on the 22nd. He reports for sea duty 5 Jan. at New Orleans. Miss Washington's brother, Selden, jr., is in training at Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., where his parents will spend New Year's with him.

The engagement is announced of Miss Jane Almy Chapin, to Pvt. John Ellicott Watson, USMC, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Thomas E. Watson, USMC, and Mrs. Watson of Washington, by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest W. Chapin of Washington and Chatham, Mass.

Miss Chapin is a graduate of the University of Maryland and took additional training at Johns Hopkins and is at present apprentice dietitian at Station Hospital, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., where she is to receive her commission in the Army Medical Corps in April.

The bride-groom-elect is a grandson of Capt. John M. Ellicott, USN, retired and a great grandson of the late Col. Charles Fremont Williams, USMC, and Mrs. Williams of Washington. He is a graduate of Charlotte Hall Military School, and studied at the University of Maryland. At present he is assigned to the V-12 College Training programme at Cornell. His father, Brig. Gen. Watson is on duty in the field, and his mother is in California. No date has been set for the wedding.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Benjamin O. Davis announce the marriage of their daughter, Elnora, to 1st Lt. James A. McLendon, (Please turn to Page 538)



### KEEPS 'EM BRIGHT

For bright, sparkling teeth, there's nothing quite like Revelation Tooth Powder. It does a real cleaning job, and fast. You'll enjoy its pleasant aftertaste. A National favorite for 36 years; recommended by dentists generally.



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### REVELATION TOOTH POWDER

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Come and make your home in St. Petersburg, Florida, the Sunshine City. This community likes the men of the Service—and Service men like St. Petersburg. Many officers and men have already made their retirement homes in this pleasant city. For booklets write H. J. Davenport, Manager, Chamber of Commerce, St. Petersburg, Florida.

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### Gebhardt's EAGLE CHILI POWDER



## Posts and Stations NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

An important event of the Christmas season in Norfolk was the official opening on Sunday, 28 December of the new Allied Officers' Club, operated by the Norfolk Chapter of the Woman's Council of the Navy League of the United States. The club, which is located in the old Talbot Home on Freemason street, has been completely renovated and redecorated. Its facilities include two game rooms, a reading and writing room for men, two drawing rooms which may be used for dancing, and a tap room. Supper will be served each evening and sandwiches and soft drinks will be available at all times. Mrs. P. N. L. Bellinger, wife of Captain Bellinger, is chairman.

Comdr. and Mrs. Jesse Johnson were hosts on Friday afternoon at their home on Cardinal Point in honor of Misses Meeta Burrage Myers and Miriam Bellinger, two of the season's debutantes. The punch bowls were presided over by Mrs. Barton Myers, jr., and her mother, Mrs. Guy H. Burrage.

Comdr. and Mrs. Allen Shinn entertained Sunday night at an egg nog party given at their home on North Shore Point. Their guests numbered twenty.

Miss Frances Lee Hodges, whose marriage to Ensign Robert Debnam Holland, USNR, took place Sunday, was guest of honor on Monday at a pretty luncheon given in the Ames and Brownley tearoom by Mrs. Charles Rowland Hoffecker. Covers were laid for twelve.

Miss Dayne Middleton Davis, whose marriage to Lt. Chester Lawrence will be an interesting event of next month, was guest of honor on Monday night at a dessert bridge and handkerchief shower given by Mrs. Charles F. Reilly, jr. Bridge was played at three tables.

An engagement of interest in Norfolk, where the bride-to-be formerly lived, is that

of Miss Chilton Hammond, daughter of Captain Philip Hutton Hammond, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Hammond, to Ensign Henry Charles Cheves, 3rd, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Charles Cheves, jr., of Charleston, S. C. No date has been definitely set for the wedding. Captain Hammond was stationed for several years at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and has many friends here.

## LONG BEACH, CALIF.

22 December, 1943

Hundreds of red tapers will be used in the Embassy Room of Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, for the Candlelight Ball 27 December, arranged by the Social Service Auxiliary Juniors in honor of officers in the armed forces. Mrs. George J. McMillin, wife of Capt. J. McMillin, USN, has been welcomed home after nearly a month in the East, where she christened the Guam at Camden, N. J., one of the Navy's newest cruisers. Capt. McMillin, now a prisoner of the Japanese, served two years as governor of Guam prior to the war. Her daughter, Ann, is holidaying at home from Mills College in Northern California.

Mrs. John E. Johnson, wife of Capt. Johnson, who has been transferring to Great Lakes Naval Training Station, was much feted prior to their departure. Mrs. E. P. Wuebbers honored her at a home luncheon, inviting fourteen chaplains' wives to bid her farewell. Mrs. Doris Popke was cohostess and Mrs. Carl Sitter presented the honor guest, on behalf of the group, with a jeweled lapel pin.

Army and Navy Doctors' Wives Club members were honored this week at a gay Yule tea in the home of Mrs. Raymond J. Cary. The sponsor of the party was the Women's Auxiliary of the Harbor Branch of Los Angeles County Medical Assn. Pouring at the silver service were Mmes. F. H. Haigler, W. H. Michael, George F. Cottle, C. B. Harner, and several civilians.

Busy greeting former friends is Mrs. French Wampler, jr., wife of Lt. Comdr. Wampler, USN. She is the house guest of her parents, Lt. and Mrs. W. G. McIntyre, and Christmas plans have been made for the two children accompanying their mother, Nancy and baby Susan. They came from Fort Lauderdale, Fla., when Lt. Comdr. Wampler, a naval aviator, was ordered to duty a second time in the South Pacific.

Capt. William Neal Hughes, (SC) USN, and Mrs. Hughes are spending a month in their Palos Verdes home before returning to Coronado. The officer is attached to the staff of Rear Adm. William Bagley. The couple came north to reopen their home for the wedding reception of their only daughter, Elaine Edgell Hughes, who became the bride of Arthur Lockwood Kretschmar, with Chaplain W. G. Peck, USN, officiating in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Eubanks, of Palos Verdes. The Hughes' home is the setting this week of holiday festivities.

## The Searchlight

(Navy - Address: The Searchlight, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.)

AS we print our wanted list this week, at the start of the New Year, we would like to emphasize the necessity of giving us complete information when writing to Searchlight. Full names, not initials, husband's rank, or if a civilian inquiring for Navy friends, please so state. It happens often that a Navy wife is told that her name has appeared on the wanted list, and she writes us, but does not identify herself by husband's rank and whether Navy or Marine Corps, so that we are sometimes in doubt that the right person has replied to the inquiry.

We are asking the addresses of the following:

Abbott, Mrs. H. J., wife of Lt. USN, '31; Anils, Mrs. Earnest, wife Lt. C. (MC); Austin, Mrs. M. H., wife Lt., '35; Baker, Mrs. Wilder, wife Capt.; Biglow, Mrs. James, wife Comdr., '31; Bird, Mrs. Robert, wife Ensign, '44; Briscoe, Mrs. Robert, wife Capt., '39; Brown, Mrs. Chas. R., wife Lt. C., '31; Cameron, Mrs. Robert S., wife Lt. C., '31; Christensen, Mrs. E. E., wife Lt. C., '34; Crasland, Mrs. George H., wife Comdr., (DC); Crombie, Mrs. C., wife Comdr., '26; Crommell, Mrs. Chas., wife Comdr., '31; Cronan, Mrs. W. P., wife Capt.; Davis, Mrs. Wm. V., wife Capt., '24; Dillavou, Mrs. Claude A., wife Comdr., '25; Dumberg, Mrs. Paul, wife Lt.; Fargo, Mrs. Wm. B., wife Lt., '39; Jackson, Mrs. Foster, wife of Ensign; Jones, Mrs. G. F., wife Capt., USM-GR; Kriner, Mrs. Geo. C., wife Capt., '15; Lee, Mrs. Arthur A., wife Comdr., (SC); Mentz, Mrs. Geo., wife Capt., '19; Middleton, Mrs. R. O., wife Lt., '41; Browne, Mrs. O. M., wife Comdr.; Colyear, Mrs. Bayard, wife Capt., '19; France, Mrs. Finley, wife Capt., '18; Lewis, Miss Harriet, daughter Capt. Spencer.

Mills, Mrs. Schuyler, wife Capt.; Mini, Mrs. James H., wife Lt.; Mortimer, Mrs. Dudley W., wife Comdr., '30; McGoughran, Mrs. J. C., wife Lt. C., '33; Palmer, Mrs. John Ray, wife Capt., '13; Patterson, Mrs. Kenneth, wife Lt. C. (MC); Ralston, Mrs. Frank M., wife Lt.; Rentz, Miss, daughter Comdr. G. S. ChC.; Riddle, Mrs. F. L., wife Comdr.; Russell, Mrs. J. S., wife Comdr., '26; Schneider, Mrs. E. C., wife Lt. C., '33; Slattery, Mrs. W. J., wife Lt. C.; Stelle, Mrs. Charles, wife Comdr. (MC); Taylor, Mrs. Robert Hudson, wife Lt. C., '30; Tyler, Miss Beulah, daughter of Capt. Geo. (MC); Walter, Mrs. Wilfred A., wife Comdr., '30; Warlick, Mrs. Walter W., wife Capt., '18; Weir, Mrs. Frederick U., wife Comdr., '31; Wheeler, Mrs. Homer B., wife Comdr., '24; Young, Mrs. David, wife Comdr., '27.

## The Locators

(Army—Address: The Locators, P. O. Box 537, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.)

THE Locators have requests for the following: Please send any of their addresses that you may have to Box 537, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Mrs. Amos T. Akerman (Thelma) (Col., CE); Mrs. O. K. Andrews (Florence) (Maj., MAC); Mrs. C. A. Bassett (Belle) (Col., AC); Mrs. John P. Beeson (Col., MC, deceased); Mrs. William Welby Beverly (Margaret) (Col., FA); Mrs. Clarence E. Bright (Warrant Officer); Mrs. Ralph A. Colby (Capt.); Mrs. C. E. Cook (Lt. Col., VC); Mrs. Raymond W. Curtis (Becky) (Lt. Col., Cav.); Mrs. Neal S. Edmond (Lt. Col., Inf.); Mrs. C. H. Elmes (Jeannette) (Lt. Col., Inf.); Mrs. J. Z. Endress (Katherine) (Capt., AC); Mrs. Peter A. Ferina (Katherine) (Col., CE); Mrs. Chester P. Gilger (Birdie) (Col., AAF); Mrs. Roland Gustafson (Avis Chenoweth) (A C); Mrs. Walter J. Kerwin (Barbara) (Lt. Col., FA); Mrs. Walter Krueger (Betty) (Col., CE); Mrs. Michael Kuziv (Maj., CAC); Mrs. Gordon P. Larson (Gwendolyn) (Lt. Col., Inf. or CE); Mrs. Wallace Lauterbach (Doria) (Capt., SC); Mrs. Elias F. Liakos (Capt.); Mrs. William J. McAllister (Olga) (Maj., DC); Mrs. Thomas McDaniel (Helen) (Capt.); Mrs. Darrow Menoher (Sue) (Lt. Col., Cav., deceased); Mrs. Paul M. Morris (Eleanor) (Col., Cav.); Mrs. Delk M. Oden (Peggy) (Lt. Col., Arm'd Force); Mrs. W. D. Paschall (Jane) (Col., FA); Mrs. O. H. Rigley (Goldie Moulton) (Maj., AC); Mrs. Oliver Stanbury (Col., Cav.); Mrs. Herbert B. Thatcher (Frankie Brooks) (Col., AC); Mrs. R. G. Thomas, Jr. (Col.); Mrs. William H. W. Youngs (Helen McBride) (Col., Cav.); Mrs. Harry E. Wilson (Pat) (Col., AC; known as "Light Horse Harry").

## Society

(Continued from Page 536)

D. Surles, jr., have returned to Washington.

Dr. James Alexander Lyons, USN, and Mrs. Lyons entertained at their annual Christmas party Sunday afternoon at their apartment, 2029 Connecticut Ave., instead of at their country house near Rockville, Md.

Comdr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Witt have had with them for a brief visit her son, Mr. Bradley Cunningham who has left Haverford College to join the armed services and is now at Parris Island Marine Base. Comdr. and Mrs. Witt entertained at an informal buffet supper for him and her niece, Miss Emmy Lou Kelley, daughter of Mrs. Daniel McKee, before his departure.

Comdr. E. J. Tmorin do Valle, retiring Naval Attaché of the Brazilian Embassy, and Senhora do Valle entertained at a farewell party Monday afternoon, at which practically all the members of the Inter-American Defense Board were asked, as well as many naval officers. Among those invited were: Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. H. P. Blandy, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Hassey, jr., Rear Admiral and Mrs. Roscoe Schuirmann, Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. O. S. Spears, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Randall Jacobs, Admiral and Mrs. Joseph M. Reeves, Rear Admiral and Mrs. William Brent Young, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Ross McIntire, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Sheldon, jr., Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Thomas Holcomb, Vice Admiral and Mrs. Russell R. Woesche, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cochran, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Van Curen, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Furer, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Fairfield, Vice Admiral and Mrs. Edwards, Rear Admiral and Mrs. C. M. Cooke, Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. H. Biery, Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. C. Davies, Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. S. Delany. Also among the invited guests were Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. S. D. Endick, Vice Admiral and Mrs. Alfred W. Johnson and Maj. Gen. and Mrs. J. G. Ord.

Today, New Year's Day, the holiday will be observed with some semblance of Washington's traditions at the Army and Navy Club in Farragut Square, for the hospitable doors will be open to members and their immediate families (by card only) for an old-time open house celebration.

Members of the class of 1919 of the Naval Academy gathered at the club Monday for a reunion luncheon.

Capt. and Mrs. S. A. McDonald announce the birth of a son, 16 Dec. 1943, at

Santa Barbara, Calif. Captain McDonald is in the South Pacific area. Mrs. McDonald was Jean Stevens, daughter of the late Major J. F. Stevens, Cav. She is with her mother in Santa Barbara for the duration.

Miss Jean Sullivan, twenty-year-old daughter of Col. Alexander C. Sullivan, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Sullivan, will play the feminine lead in her first picture—Warner Brothers' "Uncertain Glory," opposite Errol Flynn, whom she met for the first time when production started. The picture will be released in February, 1944. Miss Sullivan played the lead for three years in dramatic plays at the University of California at Los Angeles before signing a long-term screen contract. Miss Sullivan's grandfathers, on both sides, were soldiers in the Civil War, one of them being twice wounded. Miss Sullivan's father was the only American officer on the staff of the Eighth French Army in the summer of 1918 in France, where the story of the picture is laid.

## Signs Auxiliary Vessels Bill

The President has signed S. 1544, legislation that will add 3,500,000 tons of auxiliary vessels and landing and district craft to the Navy's strength.

Operations plans require the Navy to obligate immediately 1,800,000 tons of the 2,500,000 authorized by the legislation for auxiliary vessels.

Most of the auxiliary vessels to be constructed are for aiding landing craft in amphibious operations.

The Navy Department reports that about 12 types of landing craft will absorb 800,000 tons of the 1,000,000 allotted for them. Most of these will be for amphibious activities. The remaining 200,000 tons will be made up into small types of vessels, such as tugs, oil and gasoline barges, lighters, tenders, and others that will furnish essential services to the task forces at advance bases in all theaters of operations.

## BUY WAR BONDS!

## ARMY UNIFORM DIRECTORY

The War Department has officially designated the following as authorized dealers in uniforms for Army officers and warrant officers. They stock the Regulation two-piece uniform (coat and matching trousers); dark wool trousers (light shade); dark wool trousers; long wool overcoat; short wool overcoat; wool service cap; and wool garrison cap. Each garment carries the "Regulation Army Officers' Uniform Label."

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December 7, 1942 to  
December 7, 1943

The first volume of "United States at War," issued last December, told of the struggle of that first difficult year following the attack on Pearl Harbor, of our defenses and our work in building up material and training men. The second volume carries forward the story through the successful campaigns in North Africa and Italy, our battering ram drives in the South and Southwest Pacific, and the wresting of our Aleutian islands from the enemy.

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## Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Page 536)

AUS. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents in Washington, D. C., 20 Dec. 1943.

Mrs. McLendon attended New York University and obtained her M. A. degree from Columbia.

The groom attended Fisk University and Northwestern University School of Law.

Miss Edith Graham Payne, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Raymond Gifford Payne, plighted her troth to Lt. Cartier Blackburn, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Graham Blackburn of Evanston, Ill., at an impressive candlelight ceremony solemnized in beautiful St. Francis chapel at the Mission Inn, Riverside, Calif., 17 Dec. Fifty guests witnessed the exchange of vows, for which Dr. Henry Clark Smith, rector of All Saints' Episcopal church, officiated.

The bride was lovely in a gown of white eyelet embroidery, made with train. Real orange blossoms adorned the tri-corner cap which held her short veil in place and she carried a spray of white orchids. Colonel Payne, who is inspector-general at Camp Haan, gave his daughter in marriage.

The bride's cousin, Mrs. Jay Tyson of Los Angeles, was her only attendant. Col. Charles Sima served the bridegroom as best man and ushering were Capt. Robert A. Snow and First Lt. F. A. Pierret.

The reception was held at Victoria Club. In traditional fashion the bride cut her cake with her husband's sword and then with her father's Navy sword, which her mother had used when she was married. Colonel Payne, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, then was a young ensign, later transferring to the Army.

Mrs. Blackburn, descendant of two prominent eastern families, attended her mother's school, Gunston Hall, and was graduated from King-Smith seminary, both in Washington, D. C.

The bridegroom, who has just returned from the South Pacific and who has been in the Navy for three years, is a graduate of Northwestern university.

At a Nuptial Mass at noon 10 Dec. at Fort Myer, Miss Kathryn Mary Watters, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Wm. S. Watters, of Arlington, Va., was married to Capt. William G. Austin, AUS, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Austin of Los Angeles and San Antonio.

The Post Chapel was adorned with palms and white flowers, with Chaplain Hanft officiating at this impressive ceremony.

The bride, escorted and given in marriage by her father, was gown in white satin, the fitted bodice cut with a scalloped neckline as were the cuffs on the long sleeves. Her full skirt fell into a fan-shaped train and her finger-tip veil was held to her head by a Mary Queen of Scots cap of seeded pearls. The white prayer book she carried was covered with white orchids.

Miss Winifred Doddridge was maid of honor and the two bridesmaids were Miss Betty Ann Williams and Miss Teresa Ann Watters.

Lt. Col. F. H. Weston was best man and the six ushers were Maj. H. T. Wenrick, Maj. Joy Dow, Capt. R. Crawford, Capt. Andrew Holt, Capt. J. K. Frank and Capt. F. Maley.

After the ceremony there was a reception at the Officers' Club.

After a stay in New Orleans the couple will be at Camp Shelby, Miss., where Capt. Austin is stationed with the 781st Tank Battalion.

Capt. Austin was graduated from St. Mary's College, San Antonio and his bride from the University of Utah.

Mrs. Edna Torney Johnson of Garden City, N. Y., announces the engagement of her daughter, Jacqueline Stuart Torney, to Lt. George Paul Montgomery, AC, AUS.

Miss Torney is the daughter of the late Lt. Stuart W. Torney, AC, USA. She attended Cherry Valley School, Bryn Mawr College, graduated from the University of

Arizona and is now doing graduate work at Columbia University for her Master's Degree.

Lieut. Montgomery is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Edgar Morris Montgomery of Highland Park, Mich. He attended Highland Park Junior College and the University of Michigan prior to his entrance into the Air Corps. He is at present on duty in the South Pacific.

Miss Catherine Dymus, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Dymus of Syracuse, N. Y., became the bride, on Saturday, 4 Dec., of 2nd Lt. Andrew Barry C. Nicholls, OD, AUS, son of Col. J. C. Nicholls, Retired, and Mrs. Nicholls, of Ithaca, N. Y., and nephew of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. James K. Crain.

The ceremony was performed by Chaplain Patrick T. Brennan at the Central Chapel at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

The bride, who was escorted to the altar by Capt. Malcolm L. Yuska, wore a gown of heavy white satin made with a sweetheart neckline and falling gracefully into a train. Her long tulle veil fell from a headdress of orange blossoms and pearls and she carried white roses and gardenias.

The maid of honor was Miss Hilda Madia of Geneva, N. Y. The matron of honor was Mrs. A. B. C. Nicholls of Tuscaloosa, Ala. Lt. George Ruppert, of Bergenfield, N. J., was best man, and the cousin of the bridegroom, Lt. A. B. C. Nicholls, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., was head usher.

Among the guests were Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Charles T. Harris, Jr., Mrs. Crain, wife of Maj. Gen. James K. Crain, and their daughter Mary; Mrs. Jesse C. Nicholls and daughter Florence, and Mrs. George Ruppert.

A reception was held at the home of Capt. and Mrs. M. L. Yuska, after which the bride and groom left for a short trip. Lt. and Mrs. Nicholls will visit their respective families in Syracuse and Ithaca before returning to Aberdeen Proving Ground.

Col. and Mrs. Oliver Irely Holman announce the marriage of Mrs. Holman's daughter, Diana Allen Reeder to Lieutenant Edward Welsh Lucas, Jr., AUS, on Friday, 17 Dec. at Manhattan, Kans.

Lieutenant Lucas is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Lucas of Far Hill, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Bronislas Ambrose Jezierski announce the marriage of their daughter, Marie de Leval, to Lt. Michael LeRoy Wescott, USNR, on Friday, 12 Nov. at Cambridge, Mass.

The bride studied abroad, attending L'Institution Jeanne d'Arc at Argentan, France, also the Brinnier School in Boston, as well as the Katharine Gibbs School.

The bridegroom is the son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. George B. Wescott, and a graduate of the University of California.

## "Modern Warfare"

"Modern Warfare," by General Wladyslaw Sikorski. Published by Roy Publishers.

WRITTEN during the period of Hitler's preparation for world domination, this book by the Polish Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief, who was killed in a plane accident last July, displays a keen insight into those plans which misled so many of his contemporary statesmen.

Written in two parts, the first, entitled "Under the Threat of a New War," deals with the situation in Central-Eastern Europe following World War I. Particularly interesting is a chapter dealing with the political and military situation in the Far East.

The second and longer part is devoted to modern warfare and the problems of national defense. Herein are contained plans of mobilization and organization of a modern army with particular attention given to air force and antiaircraft defense.

Throughout the book are copious notes and references attesting to the author's painstaking care in preparing and devel-

oping the subject matter.

Of the author President Roosevelt said:

"Through my association with him I learned to admire his integrity, his patriotism and those great qualities of leadership which so fully justified the confidence which the Polish people placed in him."

A note by General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, says of General Sikorski:

"Through his leadership an army of 34,000 Poles was transported from France to England in the dark days of Dunkerque, and there under his guidance has been built up into an effective fighting force. Death robbed him of the opportunity to carry his plan to fruition, but his influence will continue and his name will mark a bright page in the history of these terrible years."

## Study Celestial Navigation

Newest of duties for which women Marines are now to be trained is as instructors on Link celestial navigation trainers.

A limited number of officers were the first Marine women to start the training when they reported 24 Dec. to the Naval Air Navigation School at Hollywood, Fla., for a 17-weeks' course that includes instruction in mathematical theory and use of mathematical tables and equipment, as well as 50 hours of "familiarization" flights designed to acquaint the students with problems encountered in flying. This is followed by a four-weeks' course at Quonset, R. I., in maintenance and operation of the mechanical trainer.

These trainers require three operators and three student crew members—pilot, navigator and bombardier. Each trainer unit occupies a building approximately 45 feet high and 26 feet in diameter. The dome is so mounted that it can be set anywhere within the prescribed latitude or longitude, and moved through time and space synchronously with the flight of the crew.

In the course for enlisted personnel, which begins shortly after the first of the year, emphasis is on operation and maintenance of the trainer rather than on mathematical theory. The course is 10 weeks in length and will be given at the Marine Corps Air Stations at Cherry Point and Edenton, North Carolina.

## OBITUARIES

Col. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley Hyde, USA-ret., since 1927 rector of Holyrood Episcopal Church, New York, died 27 Dec. 1943, in St. Luke's Hospital, N.Y.C., where he had undergone an operation.

After twenty-two years of Army service, Colonel Hyde was ordained a priest in 1922 and assigned as rector of Holy Trinity Church, Lincoln, Neb. He was retired from active duty for physical disability after trying unsuccessfully for a transfer to the Chaplains' Corps. His last active duty was on the staff of the commanding general of the Panama Canal Department.

Colonel Hyde, who was born in Newark, N. J., was a member of the class of 1900 at the U. S. Military Academy. During his last year at West Point he had as his roommate a first-year man, Douglas MacArthur, whose attainments had already impressed his fellow-students.

While a young artillery officer, Colonel Hyde invented a mine prediction board, wrote several books on military, religious and philatelic subjects, established a modern fire-control system and found time to pursue the study of theology. His religious work started actively when he was a captain stationed at Fort Adams, R. I., where he held Sunday services in the post gymnasium under the authority of a lay reader's license. In 1913, he established a chapel at Fort Flager, Wash.

During the first World War Colonel Hyde organized the Sixty-third Coast Artillery Regiment before being sent to France where he commanded the Thirty-ninth Field Artillery Regiment. At the outbreak of the World War he was on duty with the General Staff in Washington. After the war he commanded a Field Artillery Demobilization Depot and was later reassigned to the General Staff as chief of the procurement branch, Real Estate Service.

Surviving Colonel Hyde are his widow, Mrs. Lena Viele Hyde, a daughter, Mary Truslow Hyde, a son, Ralston V. Hyde, a brother, two sisters and two grandchildren.

Maj. Gen. Harry Lorenzo Gilchrist, USA-ret., former Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, and an authority on the physiological effects of war gases, died in Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 26 Dec. 1943.

General Gilchrist, who was 73 years old, had been a patient at the hospital since October. His wife, Mrs. Mayme Gil-

christ, died earlier in the month.

He was a native of Waterloo, Iowa, and served in the Army for 43 years, being widely known as a writer, editor, surgeon and lecturer, as well as a soldier.

General Gilchrist was Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service from 28 March, 1929, to 27 March, 1933. He was retired from active duty on 31 Jan. 1934.

As medical adviser to the Chemical Warfare Service during the World War and the following years, he was a pioneer in studying the physiological effects of toxic chemical agents.

He established a reputation in this field during the last war, when he was commended by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig "for gallant and distinguished service" while commander of No. 9 General Hospital of the British Expeditionary Force at Ronen, France. He also was cited by General Pershing "for especially meritorious service with the Chemical Warfare Service."

As a major in the Medical Corps, he commanded the first unit of the American Army to participate actively in the World War. His unit, Base Hospital No. 4, which was organized at Cleveland, Ohio, sailed on 7 May, 1917, and was officially greeted at Buckingham Palace by King George V on 18 May of that year. He immediately was placed in command of the British hospital. In December of that year he became medical director of the Chemical Warfare Service, making frequent visits to the Allied gas hospitals and to the front. In this capacity he made important contributions to the treatment of gas casualties and to general information about the little-known field of chemical warfare.

In 1919 General Gilchrist commanded the American Typhus Expedition to Poland. During the following two decades he served with the Chemical Warfare Service as head of the Medical Research Laboratory at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., and later as Chief of the Medical Research Division in the Office of the Chief, Chemical Warfare Service, in Washington.

General Gilchrist also worked out a chlorine gas treatment for respiratory diseases. He was Health Officer at Manila in 1900 and experimented with X-ray in the treatment of leprosy in 1903-04.

He held the following decorations: Distinguished Service Medal, Purple Heart, General Service Medal (Great Britain), Legion of Honor and Medaille d'honneur Epidemiem (France), Cross of the Valiant and Commander Order of Polonia Restituta (Poland), Order of Star of Abbon Caceres (Ecuador), Spanish-American War decoration (Cuba), and campaign medals for the Spanish-American War, the Philippines, Cuba, Mexican Border and the World War.

Funeral services were conducted by Chaplain T. W. B. Morgan at Fort Myer Post Chapel, Thursday, 30 Dec. at 1 p.m., followed by burial, with full military honors in Arlington National Cemetery.

Honorary pallbearers were: Maj. Gen. Amos A. Fries, USA-ret., former Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service; Walter C. Baker, USA-ret., former Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service; Merritte W. Ireland, USA-ret., former Surgeon General; Norman T. Kirk, USA, present Surgeon General, and William N. Porter, present Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service; Brig. Gen. Ray L. Avery, Commanding General, Chemical Warfare Center, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; Alexander Wilson, Commandant, Chemical Warfare School, Edgewood Arsenal, and Paul X. English, Chief of the Industrial Division, Office of the Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service.

General Gilchrist is survived by his brother, E. Byron Gilchrist, who resides at 9905 Olivet St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Col. Douglas H. Mebane, MC, Chief of the Medical Service at Billings General Hospital, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., until his retirement from the Army last July, died at Brooke General Hospital, San Antonio, Tex., 12 Nov. 1943. He was one of the first duty officers to report at Billings in April, 1941, before the hospital was completed.

Colonel Mebane organized the medical service and assisted the commanding officer in establishing and equipping the wards and departments. His 25 years of experience in the Army included tours in Hawaii, the Philippine Islands and the largest hospitals in the service. During World War I, he received the Silver Star Citation and the Order of the Purple Heart decoration. After the armistice, he remained in Germany with the Army of Occupation.

His son, Douglas, Jr., is attending military school in Texas and Mrs. Mebane is living in San Antonio, Tex., at 2026 W. Craig Place. Colonel Mebane was a Fellow of the College of Surgeons, and the College of Physicians.

When answering advertisements please mention the Army and Navy Journal.



## Born

**BECKNELL**—Born at the Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., 21 Dec. 1943, to Comdr. and Mrs. T. L. Becknell, Jr., (SC) USN, a daughter, Penelope Ann.

**BOLLAS**—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 21 Dec. 1943, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Sacha L. Bollas, AC, Bolling Field, D. C., a son.

**BORAK**—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 26 Dec. 1943, to S. Sgt. and Mrs. Peter Borak, AC, Bolling Field, D. C., a son.

**BROWN**—Born at Princeton Hospital, Princeton, N. J., 21 Dec. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. George F. Brown, USNR, a daughter, Lucinda West Brown. Lieutenant Brown is serving on overseas duty.

**BUNDGAARD**—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 23 Dec. 1943, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Robert C. Bundgaard, AC, a son.

**BYRNE**—Born at the Foster Memorial Hospital, Ventura, Calif., 14 Dec. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Austin Patrick Byrne, a son, Patrick. Lieutenant Byrne is stationed at Army Air Base, Alamogordo, New Mexico.

**CHANDLER**—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 23 Dec. 1943, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Harold W. Chandler, AC, a son. Lieutenant Chandler is on overseas duty.

**COLLINS**—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 22 Dec. 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. James D. Collins, Jr., CWS, a son.

**CONNOR**—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 26 Dec. 1943, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. William M. Connor, FA, a son.

**DEYOUNG**—Born at Seaside Hospital, Long Beach, Calif., 7 Dec. 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. Guy O. DeYoung, Jr., GSC, USA, a daughter, Josephine Reynolds, granddaughter of Capt. and Mrs. Willis W. Bradley, Jr., of Long Beach, Calif., and Mr. Guy O. DeYoung, of Aragon, Ga.

**DRURY**—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 19 Dec. 1943, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. John M. Drury, CE, Fort Belvoir, Va., a daughter.

**DUNN**—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 21 Dec. 1943, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Philip O. Dunn, CE, Fort Belvoir, Va., a son.

**GONZALEZ**—Born at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., 19 Dec. 1943, to M. Sgt. and Mrs. Constantino Gonzalez, a son, Milan Michael. Sergeant Gonzalez is Sergeant Major, Surgeon's Office, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

**GORDON**—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 23 Dec. 1943, to 1st Sgt. and Mrs. George Gordon, CA, Camp Sims, Washington, D. C., a daughter.

**GOTT**—Born at Samaritan Hospital, Troy, N. Y., 19 Dec. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Lester W. Gott, Ord. Dept., a son, Richard Reed Gott.

**HOPPING**—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 27 Dec. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Russell L. Hopping, Ord. Dept., a daughter.

**HUNT**—Born at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., 12 Dec. 1943, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Richard J. Hunt, USA, a son, Lawrence Barrett, grandson of the late General and Mrs. George H. Shelton and Col. and Mrs. William E. Hunt, ret., and great-nephew of Col. Lawrence J. Q. Barrett, IGD.

**KELLY**—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 18 Dec. 1943, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. Francis J. Kelly, SC, a son.

**KREBS**—Born at the Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 7 Dec. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Walter O. Krebs, twin daughters, Madeleine Louise and Antoinette Marie, granddaughters of Lt. Col. and Mrs. H. deB. Bruck, USA-ret., and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Krebs.

**LAWRENCE**—Born at St. Mary's Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., 9 Dec. 1943, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Lawrence, a son, Dennis Michael Lawrence, grandson of Lt. Col. and Mrs. George B. Wescott.

**MCDONALD**—Born at Santa Barbara, Calif., 16 Dec. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. S. A. McDonald, a son, grandson of Mrs. J. F. Stevens and the late Major Stevens, Cav. Captain McDonald is in the South Pacific area.

**MOORE**—Born at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va., 22 Dec. 1943, to Comdr. and Mrs. Benjamin Eugene Moore, USN, a daughter.

**NORMAN**—Born at Glockner Hospital, Colorado Springs, Colo., 15 Dec. 1943, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Frank P. Norman, Jr., a son, William Hanson Gill Norman, grandson of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. William H. Gill and Mrs. F. P. Norman.

**RUSSELL**—Born at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., 20 Dec. 1943, to Sq. Leader and Mrs. Edward W. Russell, a daughter, Diana, great-granddaughter of the late Rear Adm. William Knickerbocker Van Ryeppen, USN.

**SAUNDERS**—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 18 Dec. 1943, to S. Sgt. and Mrs. Morris R. Saunders, Inf., Camp Butler, N. C., a son.

**SCHNEIDER**—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 23 Dec. 1943, to WOJG and Mrs. Sam Schneider, CE, Poe, San Francisco, Calif., a son.

**STECHMAN**—Born at Telfair Hospital, Savannah, Ga., 17 Dec. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Stechman, CAC, of Camp Stewart, a son, Charles William, IV, grandson of Mrs. C. W. Stechman, Jr., of Galveston, Tex., and Mr. and Mrs. Harley M. Flowers, of Mexico, Tex.

## Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service announcements. Please notify promptly.)

**VYROSTEK**—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 21 Dec. 1943, to M. Sgt. and Mrs. Lewis H. Vyrostek, SC, La Plata, Md., a son.

**WENTWORTH**—Born in the French Hospital, New York, 16 Dec. 1943, to Ens. and Mrs. Philip H. Wentworth, a son, Philip Montgomery Wentworth, 2d.

**ZIERDT**—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 26 Dec. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Eugene H. Zierdt, AAF, Bolling Field, D. C., a daughter.

## Married

**ACKERMAN-ROGERS**—Married in Larchmont, N. Y., 22 Dec. 1943, Miss Leslie Ruth Rogers, to Capt. Leopold Ackerman, 2d, ATC.

**ALLEN-HEATON**—Married in the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of the Incarnation, Baltimore, Md., 27 Dec. 1943, Miss Alice Lloyd Heaton, to Lt. Charles L. Allen, USNR.

**ATHEY-GODDARD**—Married in Noroton, Conn., 11 Dec. 1943, Miss Patricia Goddard, to Lt. (jg) John Marshall Athey, USNR, recently returned from North Africa.

**AUSTIN-WATTERS**—Married in the Post Chapel, Fort Myer, Va., 19 Dec. 1943, Miss Kathryn Mary Watters, daughter of Col. and Mrs. William E. Watters, to Capt. W. G. Austin, AUS.

**BACON-BRISTOL**—Married in Glen Ridge Congregational Church, Glen Ridge, N. J., 18 Dec. 1943, Miss Shirley Newell Bristol, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Ralph Rufum Bristol, of San Diego, Calif., to Cpl. Howard L'Amoreaux Bacon, Robins Field, Ga.

**BANGHAF-TWACHTMAN**—Married in Christ Methodist Church, New York, 23 Dec. 1943, Miss Jean Erice Twachtman, to Ens. Parker Banghaf, USNR, Naval Air Arm.

**BEARD-WASHINGTON**—Married in Williamsburg, Va., 19 Dec. 1943, Miss Margaret Ann Washington, daughter of Col. and Mrs. William C. Washington, to Lt. James Hanover Beard.

**BILLHIMER-CHAPMAN**—Married in Lewis Memorial Church, Washington, D. C., 23 Dec. 1943, Miss Peggy Virginia Chapman, to Lt. William H. Billhimer, USMC.

**BLACKBURN-PAYNE**—Married in St. Francis Chapel, Mission Inn, Riverside, Calif., 17 Dec. 1943, Miss Edith Graham Payne, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Raymond Gifford Payne, to Lt. Carlter Blackburn, USNR.

**BLUM-BARASCH**—Married in New York, 26 Dec. 1943, Miss Gladys Claire Barasch, to Lt. Morris M. Blum, USA.

**BUSSELL-McNULTY**—Married in St. Francis of Assisi Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 26 Dec. 1943, Miss Elizabeth Ann McNulty, to Ens. Edwin T. Russell, USMS.

**CLUCAS-REIDER**—Married at Manhattan, Kans., 17 Dec. 1943, Miss Diana Allen Reider, daughter of Mrs. Oliver I. Holman (wife of Colonel Holman), to Lt. Edward Welsh Clucas, Jr., AUS.

**COLE-GROSS**—Married in Fort Myer Chapel, Arlington, Va., 24 Dec. 1943, Miss Nancy Ellen Gross, daughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Charles P. Gross, to Lt. Heston C. Cole, AC, son of Col. and Mrs. Heston R. Cole.

**CORSCADEN-DUNHAM**—Married in Christ Episcopal Church, New York, 25 Dec. 1943, Miss Margaret Van Vreling Dunham, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Lawrence Boardman Dunham, USA, to James Albert Corscaden, Jr., a first engineer in the Army Transportation Corps.

**COUGHLAN-ROSE**—Married in the rectory of St. Matthew's Church, Long Beach, Calif., 13 Dec. 1943, Miss Nancy Rose, to Ens. William C. Coughlan, USNR.

**CURRY-HOLLAND**—Married in St. John's Episcopal Church, New York, 18 Dec. 1943, Miss Nancy Peirce Holland, to Lt. Lawrence Bernard Curry, USA.

**DONALDSON-JONES**—Married in Sherwood Presbyterian Church, Woodridge, Md., 18 Dec. 1943, Miss Margaret Eleanor Jones, to Lt. Edwin B. Donaldson, Jr.

**DOUGLAS-SMITHSON**—Married in Havre de Grace, Md., 15 Dec. 1943, Miss Virginia Smithson, to WO William S. Douglas, AUS.

**DUBUISSON-ROCKOVEN**—Married in the Congregational Church, at St. Charles, Ill., 21 Dec. 1943, Miss Claudia Rockoven, to Capt. David Dubuisson, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

**DWYER-SCHOUER**—Married in Montclair, N. J., 22 Dec. 1943, Miss Betty Lou Schouler, to Lt. (jg) Gregory K. Dwyer, (MC) USNR.

**ETZLER-HAYDEN**—Married in All Souls' Memorial Church, Washington, D. C., 22 Dec. 1943, Miss Ethel Hayden, to Lt. Frank H. Etzler, AUS, Fort Meade, Md.

**EVERETT-ANDERSON**—Married in the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, New York, 23 Dec. 1943, Miss Mary Norton Anderson, to Lt. John Carroll Everett, USNR, recently returned from duty in the Southwest Pacific area, brother of Mdsn. James R. Everett, USN.

**FEDANZO-RHOADS**—Married in the Service Chapel, Norfolk Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., 15 Dec. 1943, Miss Burell Mae Rhoads, to Ens. Anthony Fedanzo, USNR.

**FETHE-MOORE**—Married in the post chapel, Camp Rucker, Ala., 5 Dec. 1943, Miss Gloria Moore, to Lt. Harold Fethe, USA.

**FRENCH-ROBERTSON**—Married in the rectory of St. Dominick's Church, Oyster Bay,

L. I., N. Y., 22 Dec. 1943, Miss Isabel K. Robertson, to T. Sgt. Jerome A. French, Camp Livingston, La.

**GILBERT-PHILLIPS**—Married in the First Presbyterian Church, New York, 22 Dec. 1943, Miss Frances Phillips, to CMM George Arnold Gilbert, USCGR.

**GILL-TUCKER**—Married in the chapel of the Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York, 27 Dec. 1943, Miss Joan Tucker, to Lt. Robert M. Gill, USNR, recently returned from overseas duty.

**GUETHING-GUYTON**—Married in Trinity Methodist Church, Miami Beach, Fla., 18 Dec. 1943, Miss Clara Camille Guyton, to Lt. Theodore Hervey Guething, USNR.

**HARR-KELLEY**—Married in Lakewood, Ohio, 14 Dec. 1943, Miss Helen Elizabeth Kelley, to Capt. Donald Senour Hahn, AUS.

**HATCH-McNAIR**—Married in the Naval Academy Chapel, Annapolis, Md., 31 Dec. 1943, Miss Janet McNair, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. F. Vallette McNair, USN, to William Hatch, Captain McNair is on sea duty.

**HICKS-STALCUP**—Married in St. Andrew's Chapel, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., 21 Dec. 1943, Miss Dorothy L. Stalcup, to Ens. Curtis D. Hicks, USNR.

**HOLSAPPLE-READE**—Married in Christ Episcopal Church, Coronado, Calif., 25 Dec. 1943, Miss Jane Elizabeth Reade, to Lt. Earle T. Holsapple, Jr., Cav.

**HOOD-FRANCISCO**—Married in Central Brick Presbyterian Church, East Orange, N. J., 21 Dec. 1943, Miss Eleanor Francisco, to Lt. Norman Oliver Hood, AAF.

**HUTSON-HALSEY**—Married in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, New York, 23 Dec. 1943, Miss Catherine Brent Halsey, to Lt. Frank Alfred Hutson, Jr., USA.

**JACKMAN-ST. JOHN**—Married in St. James' Episcopal Church, Upper Montclair, N. J., 26 Dec. 1943, Miss Elizabeth Bevier St. John, to Ens. Walter Phillips Jackman, Jr., USNR.

**JOHNSON-STELZNER**—Married in St. Andrew's Chapel, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., 21 Dec. 1943, Miss Jean E. Stelzner, to Ens. Julian F. Johnson, USNR.

**JONES-PLATT**—Married in the chapel at the Anacostia Receiving Station, Washington, D. C., 18 Dec. 1943, Yeoman Beatrice Elsie Platt, USNR, to Ens. William Reese Jones, USNR.

**JONES-ROBINSON**—Married in St. Paul Methodist Church, Goldsboro, N. C., 11 Dec. 1943, Miss Helen Virginia Robinson, to AC Cyrus Francis Jones, AAF.

**KRAUSS-TAGGART**—Married in the Church of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn, N. Y., 22 Dec. 1943, Miss Jeannette Marie Taggart, to Ens. J. Edward Krauss, USNR.

**LAGARENNE-ROGERS**—Married in the Methodist Church, Harris, N. Y., 19 Dec. 1943, Miss Grace A. Rogers, to Ens. Lawrence Edward Lagarenne, USNR.

**MATHEWS-SILBER**—Married in the Chevy Chase Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., 28 Dec. 1943, Miss Mary Sophia Silber, to Lt. Matthew Stewart Mathews, Fort Bragg, N. C.

**McLAIN-CHAPIN**—Married in the post chapel, Blackland Field, Waco, Tex., 18 Dec. 1943, Miss Charlotte Chapin, to AC Clark McLain, AAF.

**McLENDON-DAVIS**—Married in Washington, D. C., 20 Dec. 1943, Miss Elmore Davis, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Benjamin O. Davis, USA, to 1st Lt. James A. McLendon, AUS.

**MOORE-MUNROE**—Married in the United States Naval Academy Chapel, Annapolis, Md., 22 Dec. 1943, Miss Mary Jane Munroe, to Ens. Gilbert Henry Moore, Jr.

**MORIN-ROUNDEY**—Married in St. Andrew's Chapel, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., 21 Dec. 1943, Miss Elizabeth Mona E. Roundey, to Ens. Edward P. Morin, Jr., USNR.

**NICHOLLS-DYMUS**—Married in Central Chapel, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., 4 Dec. 1943, Miss Catherine Dymus, to 2d Lt. Andrew Barry C. Nicholls, Ord. Dept., AUS, son of Col. and Mrs. J. C. Nicholls, ret., of Ithaca, N. Y., and nephew of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. James K. Crain.

**O'CONNOR-van ANTWERP**—Married at the Cathedral Montreale, outside Palermo, Sicily, 18 Dec. 1943, Lt. Sylvia E. van Antwerp, ANC, one of the first flight nurses to enter the North African theater, to Capt. Paul L. O'Connor, flight surgeon.

**ORNSBURN-WADELTON**—Married in Christ Church, Bronxville, N. Y., 22 Dec. 1943, Miss Thomasine Wadleton, to Ens. Warren Turner Ornsburn, USNR.

**OWEN-JONES**—Married in the Church of the Redeemer, New Haven, Conn., 25 Dec. 1943, Miss Margaret Louise Jones, to Ens. Richard Campbell Owen, USNR.

**PAINE-CURTIS**—Married in the Second Congregational Church, West Newton, Mass., 24 Dec. 1943, Miss Patricia Ann Curtis, to Ens. William Wellington Paine, 2d, USNR.

**PARDEE-PAUL**—Married in Long Meadow, Mass., 24 Dec. 1943, Miss Rosemary Aline Paul, to David Powers Pardee, Flight Instructor, AAF, son of the late Lt. Col. and Mrs. Austin Pardee.

**PARKER-MOSELEY**—Married in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Yonkers, N. Y., 24 Dec. 1943, Miss Margaret De Bell Moseley, to Ens. Benjamin Carl Parker, Jr., USNR.

**PAUL-ULICH**—Married in Columbus, Ohio, 13 Dec. 1943, Miss Eugenia Ulrich, to Lt. John Walter Paul, Jr., USAAF.

**PORTER-WYETH**—Married in the post chapel, Bainbridge, Ga., 18 Dec. 1943, Miss Nancy Wyeth, sister of Lt. Comdr. Walter F. Wyeth, to AC Henry Knox Porter, AAF.

**REPPERT-ALEXANDER**—Married in the First Methodist Church, Englewood, N. J., 23 Dec. 1943, Miss Mary Alice Alexander, to Ens. Stephen Elkins Reppert, USNR.

**RIXEY-DORR**—Married in Saint Albans Church, Washington, D. C., 24 Dec. 1943, Miss Jean Patricia Dorre, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Winfield Dorre, of Washington, D. C., to Charles Osborn Rixey, AUS, son of Chaplain and Mrs. George T. Rixey, Deputy Chief of Chaplains of the Army.

**ROOSEVELT-THAYER**—Married in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, New York, 23 Dec. 1943, Miss Nancy Thayer, to Lt. Joseph Willard Roosevelt, USNR, son of Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt and the late Major Roosevelt, USA, grandson of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, of Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, and the late President Roosevelt, nephew of Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt, USA, and Lt. Col. Archibald B. Roosevelt, USA.

**SCHULTZ-LUDWIG**—Married in St. Francis of Assisi Church, Baltimore, Md., 4 Dec. 1943, Miss Anna May Ludwig, to Lt. Harry L. Schultz, Jr., USA.

**SHANGLE-WELSH**—Married in All Saints' Episcopal Church, Elizabeth, N. J., 21 Dec. 1943, Miss Louise I. Welsh, to BM2c Chester A. Shangle, USNR.

**SHELBURNE-MEREDITH**—Married in Princeton, N. J., 22 Dec. 1943, Miss Ethel Dixon Meredith, to Ens. William Jackson Shelburne, USNR.

**SILVER-WALES**—Married in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Edenton, Va., 18 Dec. 1943, Miss Betty Winston Wales, to Lt. Charles Hinton Silver, USA.

**SMILLIE-ARNOLD**—Married in the chapel of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Evanston, Ill., 25 Dec. 1943, Miss Ellen Sax Arnold, to Lt. John Wilson Smillie, 2d, Med. Res.

**SMYSER-AVERY**—Married in St. George's Episcopal Church, Stuyvesant Square, New York, 25 Dec. 1943, Miss Elizabeth Harrison Avery, daughter of Mrs. Harrison Avery and the late Comdr. Avery, USN, to Ens. Adam A. Smyser, USNR.

**STODDARD-DICKSON**—Married in Sherwood Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., 19 Dec. 1943, Miss Shirley Louise Dickson, to Ens. H. Grant Stoddard, USNR.

**SWARTHOUT-HOWLAND**—Married at the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn, N. Y., 26 Dec. 1943, Lt. Marion L. Howland, ANC, to 2d Lt. Walter M. Swarthout, inactive reserve, AAF.

**VOGLER-MAGILL**—Married at the David Adams Memorial Chapel, Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va., 21 Dec. 1943, Miss Dorothy Olive Magill, to Ens. William Herman Vogler, II, USNR, son of Capt. Alfred DeGroot Vogler, C, USN, who is at present on foreign duty.

**VOSBURG-CHIPMAN**—Married recently in Beverly, Mass., Miss Carolyn Burch Chipman, to Lt. Harry Arthur Vosburg, 3d, AUS.

**WESCOTT-JEZIERSKI**—Married in Cambridge, Mass., 12 Nov. 1943, Miss Marie de Leval Jezierski, to Lt. Michael LeRoy Wescott, USNR, son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. George B. Wescott.

**WHITCOMB-GILLETTE**—Married in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, 21 Dec. 1943, Miss Alberta Gillette, to Lt. (jg) Robert Bassett Whitcomb, USNR, on leave from overseas duty.

**WOODBURGE-ROBERTS**—Married in Trinity Episcopal Church, Princeton, N. J., 23 Dec. 1943, Miss Mary de Forest Roberts, to Ens. Dudley Emerson Woodbridge, USNR.

**ZARITZKY-DAVIS**—Married in New York, 22 Dec. 1943, Miss Claire Davis, to Lt. Milton M. Zaritzky, USNR.

## Died

**ANDERSON**—Died in Philadelphia, Pa., 24 Dec. 1943, James Baxter Anderson, father of Lt. Col. James B. Anderson, Jr., USA, and Maj. Charles K. Anderson, AAF.

**BAUM**—Died in Hillsdale, N. J., 23 Dec. 1943, Francis G. Baum, father of Capt. Francis J. Baum and Lt. William H. Baum.

**BELL**—Died in Washington, D. C., 22 Dec. 1943, Mrs. Sarah Buford Bell, widow of General J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff under President Theodore Roosevelt. Survived by her brother, Thomas J. Buford, and her sister, Mrs. E. A. Garlington, widow of Maj. Gen. Garlington, formerly The Inspector General, USA.

**BOURKE**—Died in Washington, D. C., 23 Dec. 1943, Miss Margaret Bourke, sister of the late Maj. James Bourke, MC, USA.

**CHRISTIANSEN**—Died in New York, 25 Dec. 1943, Cpl. L. Christiansen, father of Lt. Vaughn L. Christiansen, USA, and Pvt. Ralph Christiansen.

**DALMAN**—Died as the result of a medium bomber crash at Colesburg, Ky., 24 Dec. 1943, 2d Lt. Norwood G. Dalman, Fort Wayne, Ind.

**DANIELS**—Died in Raleigh, N. C., 19 Dec. 1943, Mrs. Addie Bagley Daniels, 74, wife of Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy in the World War.

**DAUPHIN**—Died as the result of a training bomber crash near West Palm Beach, Fla., 22 Dec. 1943, 2d Lt. Douglas L. Dauphin, St. Claire Shore, Mich.

**DEAN**—Died as the result of a training bomber crash near West Palm Beach, Fla., 22 Dec. 1943, 2d Lt. Samuel E. Dean, Helena, Mont.

**DIXON**—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 22 Dec. 1943, Mrs. Kathryn B. Dixon, wife of Col. William M. (Continued on Next Page)



## Births, Marriages, Deaths

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Dixon, FD, USA. Also survived by two sons, 2d Lt. Robert B. Dixon, USA, and William M. Dixon, Jr., and two daughters, Marion L. and Kathryn Jean Dixon. Interment Arlington National Cemetery 24 Dec.

**DONNELLY**—Died as the result of a medium bomber crash at Colesburg, Ky., 24 Dec. 1943, 2d Lt. Francis J. Donnelly, son of William A. Donnelly, 89-19 21st St., Queens Village, New York City.

**DYESS**—Died as the result of a P-38 pursuit plane crash at Burbank, Calif., 22 Dec. 1943, Lt. Col. William E. Dyess, holder of the Distinguished Service Cross and the Legion of Merit for his heroic performance on Bataan.

**EARLY**—Died in Washington Sanitarium, Washington, D. C., 19 Dec. 1943, Angus Early, father of Lt. Comdr. Robert B. Early, USN, stationed in Cuba.

**FLANNERY**—Died as the result of a Navy patrol plane crash into the water off shore in Sheepshead Bay, New York, 27 Dec. 1943, AOM2c J. V. Flannery, son of Mrs. Pearl Andrews, Rock Springs, Wyo.

**FORBES**—Died at her home, 425 W. 23d St., New York, 18 Dec. 1943, Mrs. Henrietta Archer Forbes, widow of Brig. Gen. Theodore F. Forbes, USA-ret., and mother of Mrs. A. W. Blispham and Mrs. T. L. Johnson, wife of Capt. T. L. Johnson, USN-ret.

**GILCHRIST**—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 26 Dec. 1943, Maj. Gen. Harry Lorenzo Gilchrist, USA-ret., former Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service.

**GLOVER**—Died in Charlottesville, Va., 23 Dec. 1943, Col. Francis Wiley Glover, USA-ret. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Rebecca Lu Van Pelt Glover, and two daughters, Mrs. George A. Goodyear, of Charlottesville, and Mrs. Charles M. Harvey, Jr., of Miami, Fla. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

**HAGEMAN**—Died as the result of a trainer plane crash about 20 miles from Columbus, Ga., 24 Dec. 1943, AC Robert W. Hageman, AAF, Fort Wayne, Ind.

**HAIGLER**—Died as the result of a trainer plane crash about 20 miles from Columbus, Ga., 24 Dec. 1943, AC Harry Haigler, AAF, Monroe, N. C.

**HART**—Died in Jersey City Medical Center, Jersey City, N. J., 22 Dec. 1943, Maj. Arthur J. Hart, USA-ret.

**HAWKES**—Died from tick-bite fever in the Southwest Pacific area, Maj. A. Whitefield Hawkes, MC, son of Senator Hawkes (R) of New Jersey. Survived by his parents, his wife, two children, Jane and Stephen, and a sister.

**HEINER**—Died in Union Memorial Hospital, Baltimore, Md., 23 Dec. 1943, Brig. Gen. Gordon Graham Heiner, USA-ret. Survived by his son, Lt. Col. G. G. Heiner, Jr.

**HENDERSON**—Died as the result of a training bomber crash near West Palm Beach, Fla., 22 Dec. 1943, S.Sgt. James H. Henderson, Sacramento, Calif.

**HORTON**—Died in Washington, D. C., 18 Dec. 1943, Mrs. Mildred Virginia Horton, wife of Maj. Isaac H. Horton, USAAF. Also surviving are two daughters, Mrs. Jeanne Haggerty and Mrs. Elaine Eichenlaub, her father, a sister and two grandchildren, all of Washington.

**HYDE**—Died in St. Luke's Hospital, New York, 27 Dec. 1943, Col. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley Hyde, USA-ret., rector of Holyrood Episcopal Church, New York. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Lena Vele Hyde; a son, Ralston V. Hyde; a daughter, Mary Truslow Hyde; a brother; two sisters and two grandchildren.

**JONES**—Died in Bernardsville, N. J., 26 Dec. 1943, Mrs. Lillian Post Jones, wife of Maj. Cateby L. Jones, USA.

**JONES**—Died in Frederick City Hospital, Md., 17 Dec. 1943, Mrs. Clara Conley Jones, sister of Maj. Gen. Edgar T. Conley, USA-ret.

**KARMANY**—Died at the United States Naval Academy Hospital, Annapolis, Md., 24 Dec. 1943, Col. Lincoln Karmany, USMC-ret., aged 83 years. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Georgiana Karmany, and a daughter, Mrs. Robert E. Hoyt, wife of Captain Hoyt (MC) USN.

**KARP**—Died as the result of a training bomber crash near West Palm Beach, Fla., 22 Dec. 1943, S.Sgt. Louis Karp, New York City.

**KENNEDY**—Killed in action in Southwest Pacific area, 23 July 1943, S.Sgt. Walter J. Kennedy, Jr., AAC, brother of Lt. John G. Kennedy, USA.

**KING**—Died in Springfield, Mass., Mrs. Mary J. Hodgdon King, wife of Capt. Harry R. King, USA-ret., mother of M.Sgt. Clarence F. King, Fort Benning, Ga.

**LATTERNER**—Died in Washington, D. C., 24 Dec. 1943, Arthur Latterner, father of Mrs. Paige Bennington (wife of Commander Bennington).

**LATTIN**—Died in Gaines, N. Y., 23 Dec. 1943, Dr. Henry Wilson Lattin, father of Col. J. D. B. Lattin, Governors Island, N. Y.

**MARKLE**—Died as the result of a training bomber crash near West Palm Beach, Fla., 22 Dec. 1943, S.Sgt. Kenneth N. Markle, Middletown, N. Y.

**MARSHALL**—Died in an airplane crash in India, 12 Dec. 1943, Capt. Warner Marshall, Jr., USAAF. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Nina Tandberg Marshall, 1701 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C.

**MARTIN**—Died in Newport, R. I., 19 Dec. 1943, Mrs. Abbie Mahoney Martin, mother of Cpl. Edward L. Martin, and of Capt. John Francis Martin, USA, stationed in England.

**MARTINGS**—Died as the result of a Navy patrol plane crash into the water off shore in Sheepshead Bay, New York, 27 Dec. 1943, Ens. W. R. Martings, son of Mr. M. E. Martings, Ironton, Ohio.

**McDANIEL**—Died in Birmingham, Ala., 26 Dec. 1943, Brig. Gen. Arthur B. McDaniel, commanding general of the Third Reconnaissance Command. Survived by his widow.

**MUNSON**—Died in Harkness Pavilion, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York, 24 Dec. 1943, Robert Hallam Munson, father of Lt. Comdr. Curtis B. Munson, USNR.

**PATTON**—Died as the result of a Navy patrol plane crash into the water off shore in Sheepshead Bay, New York, 27 Dec. 1943, ARM2c C. Patton, son of Mr. Cary B. Patton, Franklin, N. C.

**PRICE**—Died in Minneapolis, Minn., 10 Dec. 1943, Mrs. Madge H. Price, wife of Lt. Col. Wesley W. Price. Burial in Sunset Chapel Mausoleum, Minneapolis.

**REINECKE**—Died at Pittsburgh, Pa., 18 Dec. 1943, in his 81st year, Dr. Herman L. Reinecke, father-in-law of the late Lt. John M. Throen, SC, and father of Dr. Herman T. Reinecke, ex-Chaplain, USA, and Col. P. S. Reinecke, CE, and grandfather of Maj. Paul S. Reinecke, Jr., Inf.

**REITZEL**—Died in Swarthmore, Pa., 25 Dec. 1943, Frank Strayer Reitzel, father of Lt. Comdr. William A. Reitzel, USNR.

**RICH**—Died at Veterans' Administration, Bronx, N. Y., 4 Dec. 1943, Lt. Col. Charles Henry Rich, formerly of the United States Army and ex-Class of 1902, USMA; brother of Mrs. Guy Kent, wife of Colonel Kent, USA-ret.; Mrs. Thorne Strayer, wife of Colonel Strayer, USA-ret., and Col. Albert T. Rich, USA-ret.

**ROBBINS**—Died at Lakewood, N. Y., 22 Dec. 1943, Charles F. Robbins, father of AC C. Franklin Robbins, AAF.

**SAULS**—Died as the result of a training bomber crash near West Palm Beach, Fla., 22 Dec. 1943, S.Sgt. Bert G. Sauls, Sefner, Fla.

**SCHMOKER**—Died as the result of a training bomber crash near West Palm Beach, Fla., 22 Dec. 1943, S.Sgt. Douglas V. Schmoker, La Monte, N. D.

**STARR**—Died at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., 17 Dec. 1943, Mrs. Dorothy Starr, wife of Brig. Gen. Rupert E. Starr, mother of Robert I. Starr, a cadet at West Point, and of Richard Starr.

**STIMM**—Died as the result of a medium bomber crash at Colesburg, Ky., 24 Dec. 1943, 1st Lt. Howard M. Stimm, Stevens Point, Wis.

**TAYLOR**—Died in Plainfield, N. J., 23 Dec. 1943, Mrs. Priscilla Fraker Taylor, wife of Lt. Comdr. Edward D. Taylor, USN, mother of Pvt. Warren Taylor, USA, Fort Benning, Ga., and Edward D. Taylor, Jr., sister of Lts. George W. Fraker, Jr., USN, and Harrison S. Fraker, USA, Fort Jackson, S. C.

**TORPEY**—Died in New York, 22 Dec. 1943, Richard F. Torpey, father of Lt. Eileen Torpey, ANC.

**ULLMANN**—Died in New York, 21 Dec. 1943, Emanuel S. Ullmann, father of Lt. (jg) Jacques Ullmann, Navy aviation instructor.

**WALKER**—Killed in action in the Southwest Pacific, Lt. Jimmy Walker, USNR.

**WALLEN**—Died as the result of a plane crash south of the Army Air Base at Suffolk, N. Y., 22 Dec. 1943, Lt. Col. John Victor Wallen, commanding officer of the base, and a veteran of combat service in Tunisia. Survived by his widow and two sons.

**WHITING**—Died as the result of a plane crash near Jacksonville, Fla., 23 Dec. 1943, Ens. Butler Whiting, Jr.

**WILEY**—Died as the result of a medium bomber crash at Colesburg, Ky., 24 Dec. 1943, S.Sgt. Francis M. Wiley, Wayne, Nebr.

**WILLIAMS**—Died in Vallejo, Calif., 17 Dec. 1943, Mrs. Hancey S. Williams, widow of Rear Adm. Williams, USN, and mother of Mrs. Harry A. Guthrie, Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

**WOLBERS**—Died as the result of a training bomber crash near West Palm Beach, Fla., 22 Dec. 1943, 2d Lt. Edward J. Wolbers, Loveland, Ohio.

**WOOD**—Died in Washington, D. C., 18 Dec. 1943, of pneumonia, Brig. Gen. William T. Wood, USA-ret. Survived by his daughter, Mrs. Janet W. Pillsbury.

**WYCKOFF**—Died at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York, 23 Dec. 1943, Mrs. Linda Reed Wyckoff, mother of Lt. Charles Wyckoff, Jr., AAF, and sister of Brig. Gen. Walter Reed, AAF.

## New Pay System for Navy

(Continued from First Page)

will be issued for each man. Any change in pay commensurate with new rating, rank or duties is sent promptly to the disbursing officer at the man's current station, and is noted on the record. With proper proof that a decree of divorce has been entered, the man may have the disbursing officer withhold marital allotment without waiting for the change to clear through the Field Branch, Bureau of

Supplies and Accounts, in Cleveland.

If the record is lost or destroyed, he can get a temporary duplicate from the nearest disbursing officer, and in a short time he will receive a permanent replacement.

Under the old system, when a man was detached from one station or ship, a transfer pay account was prepared and sent to his new station or ship. Before it arrived, the man might be ordered to still a third place, and so on. To tide him over, he could draw a temporary or emergency allowance. This procedure left the man in a quandary about his true financial status, and disbursing officers were unable to act with finality.

With the rapid and enormous expansion of the Navy—from 324,900 officers and men on 7 December 1941, to approximately 2,250,000 now—the old system became ponderous. Sudden transfers of personnel and the possibility of records becoming lost in transit through combat areas multiplied the likelihood that more and more Navy men would be one or more moves ahead of their pay accounts.

In a memorandum to Secretary of Navy Frank Knox, Rear Adm. William B. Young, USN, Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, commented:

"It was obvious that the burden and complexities of these (old) procedures, with the cumulative growth in paper work over the years, could not be carried out under the conditions of global warfare."

"Relief in the nature of a major revision is imperative if a collapse is to be avoided. Any general failure to disburse regularly the pay and allowances accruing to the personnel of the Navy could be as disastrous to morale as a defeat by the enemy."

Secretary Knox concurred, and the new pay plan was developed. It does not involve any changes in the rate of pay and allowances, but pertains only to the mechanics of pay rolls and accounting.

The new system is designed to accomplish two major objectives: 1, raise personnel morale, and 2, eliminate thousands of man-hours of work, saves precious time and decreases paper consumption.

In a letter to the Comptroller General of the United States explaining the necessity for the new pay plan, Secretary Knox stated:

"Wherever Navy personnel are located, they expect and are entitled to be paid regularly, and there must be made available to them at all times procedures which will permit them to register allotments, at their discretion, for dependents, for payment of insurance premiums, for purchase of war savings bonds, etc."

"Restrictions on mail and communications aggravate the difficulties. It should be apparent that the orthodox pay roll procedures in peacetime are grossly inadequate to cope with conditions arising incident to the prosecution of global warfare. To meet numerous acute situations, the Navy is constantly making exceptions to this rule or that regulation, but such measures are merely temporary and piecemeal expedients. They in no sense solve the problems and frequently create new ones."

The new pay system is similar to that installed in the Army during World War I by Maj. Gen. F. W. Goethals.

In another simplifying change in pay procedure, pay accounts of retired personnel on inactive duty will be centralized in the Field Branch, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Cleveland, Ohio.

The move to centralize pay accounts of retired personnel on inactive duty does away with the old system under which each account was handled by the disbursing officer at the person's last active duty station.

Starting 1 Jan. 1944 such accounts for officers, nurses and enlisted personnel, both regular and reserve, will be handled by the Field Branch. Should a retired person be recalled to active duty, his pay account will be taken up from the Field Branch directly by the disbursing officer.

## Allowances for Prisoners

The Comptroller General has held (decision B-32728) that the missing persons' act of 7 March, 1942, authorizes the payment of allowances to a member of the armed forces held prisoner or in a missing status if the serviceman was, at the time of beginning of prisoner or missing status, entitled to such allowances, even though he may not actually have received them.

## Army Reenlistment Pay

A decision of the Comptroller General rendered some months ago on a pay question so routine that the ruling was not published by that office, may have far-reaching importance to Regular Army enlisted men who were discharged after one or more years' in their last enlistment to accept appointments as warrant officers or commissioned officers.

The decision held that a master sergeant who was discharged from his enlistment to accept a warrant was entitled to the reenlistment allowance because he had held the warrant only a month and five days and then had reenlisted. By inference the Comptroller's decision would make ineligible for the enlistment allowance those men who hold temporary commissions or warrants, or both, for a period of more than 90 days.

Last summer, in a published decision, the Comptroller held that Navy enlisted men who accepted temporary promotion to warrant or commissioned grades continued to be eligible for the enlistment allowance.

At that time, it was pointed out by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that the same reasoning would not necessarily apply to the Army because of the difference in the promotion laws of the services. In the sea services, enlisted men of the first two pay grades may be given temporary warrants or commissions, in which case enlisted status is held in abeyance so that men concerned are, in effect, in a dual enlisted and commissioned status.

In the Army, on the other hand, men given warrants or commissions are first discharged from enlisted status, their only connection with such status being certain rights to reenlistment in old permanent grade when relieved of the warrant or commission.

Many decisions of the Comptroller General, especially those relating to a private claim filed by an individual, are not published.

The man who filed the claim which may have important consequences reenlisted as a master sergeant on 9 Sept. 1939. On 14 May 1942, prior to the expiration of the term of his enlistment, he was honorably discharged for the convenience of the government to enter upon duty as a warrant officer. He was appointed warrant officer 15 May 1942. On 20 June 1942 he was discharged as a warrant officer, and on 21 June reenlisted as master sergeant.

The Comptroller General stated:

"The essential requirements necessary to entitle a man to an enlistment allowance . . . are that he be honorably discharged and that he reenlist within a period of three months from date of such discharge."

"It seems clear that during the period 15 May 1942 to 20 June 1942, while . . . was serving under his appointment as a warrant officer he had no enlisted status which could form a basis for payment of an enlistment allowance. His appointment as a warrant officer was not a reenlistment nor was his discharge on 20 June 1942 a termination of an enlisted status."

"However, he did reenlist as an enlisted man of the first three grades on 21 June 1942, which date is within the limit prescribed in the statute; that is, three months from the date of his discharge as an enlisted man."

"He is, therefore, entitled to the benefits authorized by the statute—\$50 for each full year he served in the enlistment period from which he was last discharged, or \$100. The voucher is returned herewith and, if otherwise correct, payment thereon is authorized."

It should be made clear that this decision is not the last word on the subject, and that a definite decision on the status of men who hold commissions or warrants for more than 90 days will not be obtained until an enlisted man discharged from such category submits claim for the enlistment allowance. However, the reasoning of the Comptroller General in both the unpublished decision and in the Navy decision indicates strongly that it will be held that the enlisted enlistment allowance is not payable to men who have been out of enlisted status longer than 90 days.

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## Secretary Knox Reports (Continued from Page 519)

Japanese and Nazi alike, however, also have felt destruction wrought by weapons not known to them, and will continue to do so.

### Bureau of Medicine & Surgery

Nineteen forty-three was a year of unprecedented expansion and innovation in the Medical Department. The outstanding record of this past year has been made in the matter of reducing deaths among the wounded. A survey covering thousands of cases finds the record below two and one-half per cent of deaths and approximately sixty per cent of all the wounded, up to 1 July 1943, have been returned to duty. Behind this record were such factors as the doubling in size of Medical Department personnel, establishment of more hospitals of all types, both at home and overseas, a marked success in the prevention of communicable disease, and the introduction of new therapeutic advances, notably penicillin.

Initiation of the V-12 Training Program saw the creation of a new reservoir for medical and dental officers. Simultaneously, the Cadet Nurse Corps was launched, which will do the same for nurses in the Armed Forces. The opening of the Hospital Corps to Waves was another significant advance.

A condensed summary of the year's progress can no more than mention such other milestones as the formulation of a rehabilitation program; progress in medical research that included development of a method of desalinating sea water and manufacture of a skin cream that prevents flash burns; acceleration of the system for turning out flight surgeons and vast improvement in the evacuation of wounded personnel by air, land, and sea.

### Army in Latin America

A recommendation that men in Caribbean Islands and South American bases be transferred or given furloughs after 12 months of service has been made to the House by the aviation subcommittee of the House Military Affairs Committee, which recently completed a 14,567-mile inspection tour of Army installations in Latin America.

Praise for health and sanitation activities was expressed by the group which said, "Especially mention is due to the health and sanitary work which has transformed deadly tropic areas into healthful bases. Too much credit cannot be given for this achievement, for it has very probably resulted in saving the lives of many thousands of American boys. In addition these measures will have their good effect upon the people and the officials of the areas in question in the years to come."

The Congressmen also reported that there is some dissatisfaction over the serving of the C ration to the men. "The subcommittee was at Beane Field (St. Lucia) on C ration day," the report stated. "Apparently this ration is heartily disliked by the men in the armed forces. It is our understanding that the Army is heavily overstocked on C rations and that all messes are required to serve it at stated periods. No other serious complaints about food were encountered on the trip." (However, it was stated at the War Department that there is no overstocking of C rations, that 13,000,000 more are being ordered. Such use as the committee reported, it was said, is either through choice or part of training.)

In concluding, the report stated that "It is the subcommittee's belief that hemisphere defense has been effectively and zealously carried out, and that an encouraging degree of cooperation has been received from our neighbor republics in this work. However, as a final word we must stress the fact that the unsettled questions about the future utilization of American-built bases are vital and pressing ones whose disposition should not longer be delayed."

The committee, headed by Representative Merritt, N. Y., urged that "a definite and early understanding" be reached between the United States and Ecuador for the "continued utilization by this country of its Galapagos base after the war in the interest of hemisphere defense."

The committee pointed out that they were informed that the Galapagos Islands were fortified "with only a sketchy understanding with Ecuador."

A visit to the elaborate installations at Trinidad largely was responsible for the committee's recommendation that troops be rotated. The House unit stated:

"Heavily fortified and strongly staffed, Trinidad apparently was intended as a major supply base for the area. Actually it is now being used as such. The trend of the war is away from the area, and forces are being cut."

"At Trinidad there are definite indications

of low morale among troops. Many of them have been stationed on the island for two to three years. Inactivity and inability to obtain furloughs after long service in the islands are very common complaints. Whether substantiated or not, the criticism was heard here and elsewhere that officers are given furloughs, but that no systematic plan has been worked out for the enlisted men.

"In view of improved shipping conditions, it is strongly urged that men be transferred or given furloughs after 12 months of service at Caribbean Island or South American bases. The difficulty of keeping men in fighting trim in the face of little activity, poor health conditions, venereal disease and lack of wholesome recreational facilities becomes almost insurmountable after a few months. This is not intended as a criticism of the efficiency of the base operations at Trinidad. The thoroughness with which plane repairs were made on the subcommittee's ship there was highly impressive."

"The subcommittee was surprised to find low morale to be common among bases in this area, and it is not confined to the enlisted men. Members of the subcommittee talked with officers who feel that they are doing nothing of value to the war effort as a result of overstaffing and inactivity. One officer who was given intensive training in the early months of the war said, 'I haven't done a full day's work since I've been here. I'm afraid I've forgotten all my training. They simply don't need me, and I'm going to pot.'"

"In consequence the subcommittee stresses the suggestion that personnel be cut to the lowest possible level consistent with safety, and that a regular system of furloughs or transfers be instituted for officers and men stationed in this area—preferably transfers, rather than furloughs."

Pointing out that Mexican officials have requested that their troops be assigned to combat areas, the committee stated that it considers it highly important that this be done.

The unit stated that the bases built in Mexico with United States funds are not now being used for military purposes by American forces. "The Mexican Republic objects to the presence of United States forces in Mexico," the committee said, "and the bases are being utilized by Mexican forces or for civilian and semi-military purposes."

Declaring that it was impressed by the fortifications, efficiency and alertness at the Canal Zone, the subcommittee stated:

"It is obvious that the Canal Zone's defenders are ready to repel invaders of any type, from any quarter. A series of independent locks makes effective sabotage or bombing of the Canal's lock system highly difficult. The destruction of the Canal's water reservoir is guarded against by a reserve lake, and dams are constructed and protected in a way intended to make impossible a duplication of the blowing up of the great German dams by bomber action in the spring of 1943."

"Fortifications of the Canal have been strengthened and modernized since Pearl Harbor. A bombproof 'nerve center' provides headquarters for the Caribbean Defense Command."

"Forces and equipment are now being reduced in the Canal Zone. This is a logical course, despite the prominence of the Canal in hemisphere defense, as battle lines recede in the distance and as actual danger to the Canal grows less."

"There is yet work to be done before the Canal defenses are complete. It is no secret that some of the larger naval craft are barely able to clear the locks, and that a few of Uncle Sam's ships cannot negotiate the canal. The building of a third set of locks to remove this difficulty has not proceeded beyond the 'cut' and work has been suspended until the demands for strategic material are lightened. Bombproofing of some of the lock machinery should continue."

### Army Operation of Railroads

Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell, Commanding General, ASE, was designated 27 Dec. by the Secretary of War to carry out the provisions of the executive order placing control of the nation's railroads in the hands of the War Department. Direct responsibility for operations will rest with Maj. Gen. Charles P. Gross, Chief of Transportation.

The region commanders chosen by the War Department are all well known railroad officials and all of them with the exception of Mr. Budd, who was delayed in coming to Washington, were immediately commissioned as colonels.

These region commanders are as follows:

Frederick E. Williamson, president of the New York Central, Eastern Region.

R. B. White, president of the Baltimore and Ohio, Allegheny Region.

William J. Jenks, president of the Norfolk and Western, Potomac Region.

Ernest E. Norris, president of the Southern, Southeastern Region.

Ralph Budd, president of the Burlington, Central-Western Region.

Charles E. Denny, president of the Northern Pacific, Northwestern Region.

Lewis W. Baldwin, president of the Missouri Pacific, Southwestern Region.

Martin W. Clement, president of the Pennsylvania, act as general advisor to General Somervell and General Gross.

"We intend to see that the railroads

run," said General Somervell, "That's what we are here for."

All Army personnel, officer and enlisted, with railroad experience, are being moved to points of concentration to cover any manpower shortage which may develop, General Somervell stated.

These preparations were followed on 29 Dec. by an announcement by the Secretary of War that there would be no railroad strike. The announcement was made after representatives of the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Switchmen's Union of North America had assured General Somervell that those organizations would immediately cancel the strike order.

## New Books

"Our Navy, a Fighting Team," by Vice Adm. Joseph K. Taussig, USN-Ret., and Capt. Harley F. Cope, USN. Describes the functions, purpose, and mission of each type of ship. Published by Whittlesey House.

"Makers of Modern Strategy," edited by Edward Mead Earle. Military thought from Machiavelli to Hitler. Published by Princeton University Press.

"Report on the Army, July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1943," the biennial report of Gen. George C. Marshall. Published by the Infantry Journal.

"The Pacific Is My Beat," by Keith Wheeler, of the *Chicago Times*. Published by E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc.

"Weather Around the World," by Ivan Ray Tannehill. Published by Princeton University Press.

"Hitler's Second Army," by Dr. Alfred Vagts. Published by the *Infantry Journal*. Penguin Books.

"Our Army Today," by Kendall Banning. Published by Funk and Wagnalls Co.

"Military and Naval Recognition Book," by Rear Adm. J. W. Bunkley, USN-Ret. Organization functions, insignia, Medals of U. S. and foreign services. Published by D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc.

"Condition Red," by Comdr. Frederick J. Bell, USN. Destroyer Action in the South Pacific. Published by Longmans, Green and Co., Inc.

"A Ship to Remember," by Alexander R. Griffin. The saga of the Hornet. Published by Howell, Soskin.

"Day Unto Day," being the best of Nick Kenny, edited by Ethel Paige. Published by Frederick Fell, Inc.

"The Pageant of Canadian History," by Anne Merriman Peck. Published by Longmans, Green and Co., Inc.

### Transportation of Remains

Army Regulations 55-120 have been amended to provide that the shipment home of remains from Alaska, foreign possessions, and other stations outside the continental limits of the United States is suspended except as follows:

"(2) Remains may be returned to the continental United States from points on the North American continent, except Alaska, by commercial carrier transportation other than air or ocean or coastwise vessels; Provided, That sanitary and shipping requirements of the several countries are observed and that such transportation is available therefor and not required for the movement of troops or supplies."

"(3) Prior to shipment, a request for instructions will be submitted to The Quartermaster General, and shipment will not be made until receipt of instructions from The Quartermaster General."

### Applied Communications Course

The Navy Department has announced that it desires additional applications for the one-year course in applied communications, first announced in August. Date for convening of the class has been postponed until 6 March 1944.

Qualifications for the class have been modified as follows: Regular officers from classes 1939 to 1942, inclusive, are eligible. Also reserve officers with at least one year's sea duty as of 6 March 1944, who have had mathematics through quadratics in algebra, are not over 28 years of age and meet physical requirements for general line duties.

Applications must be received by the department before 10 Jan. 1944. Those candidates who already have submitted applications need not resubmit them.

## Letter to the Editor

### Permanent NCO Promotions

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

During a recent discussion of probable post-war conditions in the armed services, it was pointed out by one of our groups that peace time promotions of Regular Army officers are continued during this present war.

In regard to the above, it was brought out that enlisted personnel, especially those in the AAF, who were appointed to commissioned grades and as Warrant Officers, are not being kept on an active promotion list, their grades being frozen, so to say.

Current army regulations state that personnel who hold an NCO warrant in the Regular Army will be re-enlisted in that grade and immediately promoted to the last enlisted grade held in the AUS.

To a Regular Army man, the above is very unfair. He is "frozen" in his permanent grade and has no chance for regular and permanent promotion while in the commissioned grade or otherwise. In the case of those who now hold commissions in the AUS, many will revert to grades of Sergeant and lower as there are few, in comparison, who hold one of the first three grades.

It is strongly suggested that some measure be instituted to assure "Regular Army" men that their peace time promotion status continues active, especially to and within the first three grades. This measure would clear up any doubt as to a man's status when the time comes for return to the ranks. It is also suggested that those men who have a total of nine years' service or more be re-enlisted in the last grade held regardless of whether their rank was temporary or not—this to insure that we maintain a high level of efficient NCO's in the post-war regular army.

It goes without saying that many regular army men today hold commissioned rank and in such capacity that dwarfs their previous duty such as: Adjutant General, Station Adjutants, Group Adjutants, Ground Executives, Station Supply Officers, Squadron Commanders, etc.; and it is a pity that these men have so grossly been neglected insofar as their peace time status of promotion is concerned. If these men were fit to be commissioned in the AUS, they most certainly are fit to hold and continue in the last grade held by them in the Regular Army, whether temporary or not, and to be considered in active promotion on a peace time basis. And it would please and encourage the Regular Army man to know that he is not forgotten.

After all, the peace time NCO has been termed and has proved that he is the "backbone" of the Army. Why not give him the "break" he so justly deserves?  
CWO, U. S. A.

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## FINANCE

## Financial Digest

The great menace to the war effort in this closing week of 1943, were the threat of a nation-wide railroad strike and the failure to work of 170,000 employees of the United States Steel Corporation. The former was averted by the action of the President in ordering the Army to take control of the roads, and the latter by the institution of negotiations over the demand for a wage increase. These disputes have given rise to renewed reports that in the Annual Message the President will make to Congress the second week in January, there will be a recommendation for universal service.

The Department of Commerce in its bulletin on Current Business gives an explanation of the November break in stock prices. That break it interprets as speculative anticipation of commencement of the industrial reconversion period. No matter how premature such anticipation may be, there is naturally much uncertainty as to the course of business profits after taxes during the transition period. Additional reasons for sharp decline in stock prices may be (1) concern over pending increases in corporate taxes and in wage rates, and (2) what is usually described as a technically weak (overbought) position of the market after the almost uninterrupted rise in the 12 months ending last July.

A glance at the curve showing trend of corporate profits after taxes makes it clear why speculators and investors are concerned about approach of reconversion. After 5 years of steady growth, 1943 corporate profits after taxes are at highest level ever attained—an estimated \$4 billion dollars. This peak level of profits is intimately related to all-time high level of national income—estimated for current year at 148 billion dollars. When the fighting ceases and Government munitions expenditures taper off, national income will of course fall off unless the decline in war expenditures is fully offset by increases in consumer spending and in business investment spending. Until amount and direction of flow of these latter spending streams can be determined, there will naturally be some uncertainty.

The Bulletin further says that the leveling of industrial production in November is one of an increasing number of indications that economic activity is not very far below the peak of the war period. The November decline in steel production seems especially significant in view of the fact that steel is the basic material of war. Perhaps most of the decline in steel output was due to the coal strike but part of it was due to a decline in new orders, which, in turn, was linked up with changes in types of mu-

nitions requested by the armed forces.

An additional straw in the wind is the growing concern of businessmen over the size of their inventories and over the disposal of surplus Government stocks of various materials. Moreover, the War Production Board is planning to release additional quantities of materials for civilian consumption.

## Awards and Decorations

## Distinguished Service Cross

Brig. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, former commander of a heavy bombardment unit of the USA Eighth AF, England, for directing a mission against the enemy 17 Aug. 1943.

## Distinguished Flying Cross

Rear Adm. Arthur S. Carpenter, USN, presented by Army, as Commander of Allied Naval Forces in Southwest Pacific, with temporary rank of Vice Adm.

Maj. Gen. W. R. Weaver, as CG, Technical Training Command.

## Navy Cross

MM2c W. W. Dalwitz, USN, service aboard submarine.

## Legion of Merit

Capt. E. M. Senn, USN, as CO of a unit of the South Atlantic Force and as a Task Gp. Commander from May 1942 to 21 Oct. 1943.

Capt. L. A. Thackrey, USN, as captain of USS Calvert, flagship of Comdr. Transport Div. Seven, participating in amphibious invasion, Sicily.

Comdr. Rony Snyder, USA, as CO, USS Melville in advanced area from 4 Feb. to 23 Sept. 1943.

Comdr. J. C. Toth, USN, as CO, Patrol Plane Sq., combat against German submarines, So. Atlantic.

Brig. Gen. J. E. Wharton, USA, as member Personnel Div., WDGS, later organizing Mil. Personnel Div., SOS, and as Director of the Div., successfully handled personnel problems.

Lt. Col. L. J. Lincoln, GSC (CE) as member, Deputy Chief and Acting Chief of Policy Sect., Strategy and Policy Group, WDGS.

Maj. L. W. Bagley, FA, for personal reconnaissance and terrain study of two islands prior to establishment of garrisons, and as member of Joint Staff which planned Attu operation.

Maj. R. D. Craft, Inf., as Sp. Serv. Of. Amphibian Training Force.

Capt. C. W. Bernstein, DC, accompanying detachment of two engr. companies, airborne to an advanced landing strip, setting up working aid station, carrying in necessary supplies and setting up small emergency hospital.

Capt. M. M. Lawson, SC, as SC, advanced sub-base, New Guinea, maintaining radio and telephonic contact with tactical Hq., Papuan Campaign, and radio contact with other bases, New Guinea.

1st Lt. U. O. Clements, MAC, as CO, med. sup. depot det., organizing the medical supply of a Division, of a Task Force of the Fifth AF and the SOS hospitals forward from his depot, also planning and supervision of construction of warehouses, and carrying on of salvage operations in combat areas.

1st Lt. P. W. Farley, TC, for making surveys and marine reconnaissances into uncharted waters, frequently in advance of the front line on the north coast of New Guinea.

1st Lt. L. Ready, FA, as operations and maintenance officer, Small Ships Div., advanced sub-area, Combined Operational Service, Com., New Guinea.

2d Lt. M. A. Bernal, TC, organizing and maintaining at an advanced operational base, New Guinea, all small craft used for tactical movement of troops and supplies.

2d Lt. M. Westbrook, TC, for being instrumental in enabling his company to establish remarkable record for turn-around of critical shipping at advanced base, New Guinea.

1st Sgt. O. Mort, CE, as First Sgt., maintaining highest morale, discipline and esprit de corps.

T.Sgt. L. Stahner, TC, supervising ship discharge gangs, New Guinea.

S.Sgt. D. A. Main, CE, for services from 27 Feb. 1942, to 24 Aug. 1943, displaying extraordinary initiative, ability, and resourcefulness in meeting varied problems.

T4 J. T. Kendall, CE, repair and maintenance, heavy Eng. equipment, New Guinea.

T5 M. Bryan, SC, as field wire linesman, New Guinea.

T5 J. J. Jaromlin, SC, as field wire linesman, New Guinea.

Pfc. H. H. Kamp, MD, for services with two engr. companies, airborne to advanced landing strip, procuring supplies, and assisting in first aid.

Brig. Gen. C. R. Gray, jr., USA, as Dir. Gen., Military Railways, with responsibility of development and operation all railways within North African Theater.

Brig. Gen. T. L. Holland, USA, as CG, Atlanta ASF.

Col. R. M. Falkena, USA-Ret., as Chief of Salvage, Surplus Property and Reclamation Br., Of. The QMG, since 31 Mar. 1942.

Col. I. P. Swift, Cav., as member of WDGS, charged with preparation and processing of vital legislation.

1st Lt. W. P. Benjamin, AGD, as Assignment and Reassignment Clerk, Procurement and Placement Sect., Hq., Engr. Amphibian Command.

2d Lt. R. M. Hollowell, CE, service during construction Alcan Highway.

M.Sgt. N. Harding, QMC, organizing and administering Adm. and Personnel Sch., for enlisted men, QMRTC, Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.

Sgt. A. Neky, Inf., as instructor, Jump Training Div., Parachute Sch., Fort Benning, Georgia.

1st Sgt. J. M. Wood, Tank Destroyer, as

## MERCHANT MARINE

1st Sgt., Hq. Co., Tank Destroyer Basic Unit TC.

S.Sgt. J. C. Allen, CE, as Motor Sgt., in charge of maintenance, repair and operation of transportation with road construction force north of 60th parallel, western Canada.

S.Sgt. V. L. Spencer, Tank Destroyer, services at Tank Destroyer, Basic Unit TC, Camp Bowie, Tex.

Sgt. W. Kilbyon, CE, services as supervisor of grading and earth moving, road construction force, north of 60th parallel, western Canada.

T4 L. E. Tolleson, CE, services during construction Alcan Highway.

## Silver Star

Comdr. S. H. Ambruster, USN, as CO, submarine war patrols.

Lt. (Jg) J. B. Casler, USN, as Ch. QM, submarine, war patrols.

Pharm. O. G. Haines, USN, as Pharmacist, submarine, war patrols.

TMM2c J. H. Bradley, submarine service.

\*S2c C. W. Tinsman, USNR, for services aboard USS Eberle in action against enemy, 10 March 1943.

†Sgt. H. L. Krantz, South Pacific area, participating in 30 operational flights.

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Mich., gave a description of a desperate German attempt to capture an American division command post near Paestrum during the invasion of Italy.

Capt. Charles Louis Hayward commanded fifteen Marine Corps combat photographers who landed at Tarawa and lost two members in the bitter fighting.

WO John F. Leopold, who took one of the first planes off the captured island to fly back to Washington with the first pictures of the battle, said: "Many of us had been at Guadalcanal, and had taken pictures under fire there, but you can't speak of the two in the same breath."

## Merchant Marine

Cancellation of a contract calling for the construction of 48 tankers and approval of the award of a contract to build 27 Victory Ships by the Kaiser Company, Inc., of Vancouver, Wash., has been announced by the Maritime Commission.

The change from tankers to Victory Ships under contract to the Kaiser yard is in keeping with the request of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for additional tonnage of the type to be obtained from Victory Ships and conversions which can be effected thereon. To supply this type of ship in larger numbers, the Commission has been asked to curtail the 1944 tanker construction program.

Delivery of the 27 Victory Ships is expected by the end of August, 1944.

## War Shipping Field Service

Legislation authorizing uniforming of a War Shipping Field Service was reported favorably last week by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. Funds for the uniforms are already provided in an appropriation bill just signed by the President.

By 30 June 1944 the War Shipping Administration plans to have about 1,500 men in the field service, checking the material going into ship repairs. Preference in employment in the service is to be given honorably discharged members of the armed forces and former members of the U. S. Maritime Service and members of the merchant marine not qualified for active service.

## Great Lakes Shipping

WSA officials have expressed confidence that sufficient tonnage will be available on the Great Lakes during the 1944 season to move 285 million bushels of grain, an amount certified as necessary for domestic needs by the War Food Administration and the Office of Defense Transportation.

Thirteen vessels which had been taken out of the Great Lakes for ocean service were returned to the Lakes late this year. In addition 16 new ore carriers had been completed for Lake service as of 30 Nov. Return of the 13 vessels was possible with reduction of Axis submarine activity and construction of additional ocean-going tonnage.

## Chesapeake Bay Service

The U. S. Army Transport Meteor, an inland waterways vessel, has been released by the Army to WSA in exchange for the City of Lowell. The Meteor will be chartered to the Old Bay Line, of Baltimore, for operation between Baltimore and Norfolk. The City of Lowell, now laid up at Tacony, Pa., will be turned over to the Army in New York Harbor.

The Meteor was built in 1890; the City of Lowell, in 1894.

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## Use of Limited Service Men

(Continued from First Page)

must be exercised energetically and continuously so that the skill, aptitude, physical qualifications, and capacity for development of the individual are used to the utmost."

The policy of the department is that each enlisted man found in an assignment beyond his physical capabilities shall be reassigned to a job within that capacity.

The soon-to-be-created classification centers will be an important factor in the carrying out of that policy.

"The discharge of an enlisted man for physical reasons because he is incapable of serving in a physically exacting position when he may well render adequate service in a less exacting assignment is a waste of military manpower and is prohibited," the November order stated.

It was directed that such personnel be retained in service even if they do not meet minimum standards for induction. Abolition of the term "limited service" as applied to enlisted men, did not mean that such personnel were to be discharged.

Unfortunately, misconstruction of the order issued last summer abolishing limited service resulted in discharge at various stations of many men qualified for military duty. Such personnel may possibly be recalled. Congress in effect directed that some of these men should be returned to duty providing that a board of five medical men, not more than one of whom should be from the Army and one from the Navy, should review physical standards of the armed forces, with a view to recommending revisions which would make more men now classified as IV-F available for service and permit reenlistment of some men discharged for physical disability.

The Army's Medical Department looks for a sharp reduction in the number of physical discharges as a result of application of the November manpower saving order. The current rate of discharges was given by Army witnesses as about 75,000 a month—a figure the medical officials hope may be cut substantially, possibly by as much as 25 per cent.

In fact, it has now been learned that during the preparation and pending the issuance of the November order, the War Department had ordered a virtual suspension of physical discharges. Such discharges were, of course, resumed, but not in numbers comparable with those of months prior to November.

## Engineers in South Pacific

Brig. Gen. Raymond F. Fowler, Assistant Chief of Engineers in charge of military supply, was the guest broadcaster over the Mutual network Tuesday evening, 28 Dec. The subject of an address delivered by him at that time was "The Importance of Engineer Equipment in the Pacific." The address was based on an inspection trip, covering about a month, taken by General Fowler, in company with the Chief of Engineers, Maj. Gen. Eugene Reybold, and Brig. Gen. C. L. Sturdevant, of the staff of the Chief of Engineers, through the South and Southwest Pacific.

The part that our Engineers and our Engineer equipment have played in our advance can be explained by comparing the equipment furnished the Jap with that of the American Engineers. The Japs have a few light road rollers, a few light dump trucks, and a generous supply of picks and shovels. They depend very largely on impressed native labor to do their work. Contrast their difficulties with the situation of the American Engineers who have every type of modern construction equipment known to the American contractor. Our Engineers build airfields in two weeks which the Japs could not build in three months. Our Engineers build airfields on sites which the Jap could not possibly utilize.

Any attempt of the Jap to stop us now or to strike back against our advance can meet only with disaster to him. Our strength arises from our complete supremacy in the air. Against this supremacy, the Japs cannot make a stand either in the air or on the sea. I repeat—the war in the Pacific is an Air and an Amphibian war—when the Jap is unable to traverse either the air or the sea, he has but one choice: to retire.

We enjoy our supremacy in the air because, first, we have superior planes and superior fliers. But also because we have the necessary ground installations to enable our entire air force to strike in a concentrated blow. The forward zone in General MacArthur's theater,

including the eastern end of New Guinea and two adjacent islands on which we have airfields, will give you the picture. We have a number of air bases in this zone. These bases are inter-supporting and are so located that General Kenney can shift his whole air strength to strike to the west toward Wewak, to the north toward Rabaul, or to the east toward Bougainville. Although the Jap has been in this area two years, he still has a pitifully puny system of airdromes. During the battle of the Bismarck Sea, you may recall, General Kenney threw every plane he possessed into the air; and they struck the Jap convoy time after time until not a single Jap vessel was left afloat. No doubt the Jap had a greater number of planes within 1,000 miles of the battle, but he could not bring them to bear in sufficient strength because he did not have sufficient fields to move up and fight such a large force as the Americans.

The base at Port Moresby has a much greater runway capacity than that of the National Airport at Gravelly Point in Washington. In addition to the runways, there are many miles of taxiways and hard standing. There are berths for several ocean ships, 25 miles of gasoline pipe lines, and 400 miles of roads. Another base, although more recent and less developed, is one of the most active in the entire system. It supports two air bases still further forward and an Australian ground force. There forward forces were flown into the jungle and were supplied by air. The C-47s take off from this one field at the rate of one every three minutes. They carry everything needed to fight a war, including food, gasoline, ammunition, artillery, landing mat—even airborne tractors. All the wounded are evacuated by air.

## Study Physical Standards

Personnel of the five-man board charged with examining the possibility of lowering physical requirements for the Armed services was announced 30 Dec. by President Roosevelt.

The members are: Rear Adm. Ross G. McIntire, Surgeon General of the Navy; Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General of the Army; Dr. Allan C. Woods, Chief Ophthalmologist of Johns Hopkins; Dr. Frank H. Lahey, Chief Surgeon, Lahey Clinic, Boston; and Dr. Edward A. Strecker, professor of psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania.

Formation of the Board was ordered in the recently approved fathers draft act.

## Negro 'Chutists

Activation of the first negro parachute company has been ordered by the War Department. The unit, the 555th Parachute Infantry Company, will be formed and trained at the parachute school, Ft. Benning, Ga.

Cadre for the unit will be obtained from volunteers from the 92nd Infantry Division, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., and personnel to fill the company will be obtained from the Third Army at large.

## "SPARS" Bill Signed

The President has signed H. R. 1616, legislation which removes the limits on the number of SPAR officers possible in the various grades and allows Lt. Comdr. Dorothy Stratton, director of the Women's Reserve of the Coast Guard, to be promoted to the grade of captain. The legislation will give the SPARS and their dependents the benefits provided for male members of the Coast Guard Reserve. Duty beyond the limits of the United States is prohibited by the law.

## Gen. Marshall "Man of the Year"

General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, has been selected by *Time* magazine as the 1943 "Man of the Year." It was announced this week. The magazine said that General Marshall was the man "who more than any other could be said to have armed the republic."

"Before selecting General Marshall," the announcement stated, "Time considered the claims of Prime Minister Churchill, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Premier Stalin, and President Roosevelt."

## Action on Legislation

H. J. Res. 199. Extends the statute of limitations for 6 months from 7 Dec. 1943, in the cases of persons, civilian or military, involved in the Pearl Harbor incident or in any other possible or apparent dereliction of duty. Signed by President.

H. R. 1616. SPARS bill. Signed by President.

H. R. 3368. First 1944 supplemental appropriation bill. Signed by President.

H. J. Res. 182. To provide uniforms for the War Shipping Field Service. Reported amended, by House Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

## Defense Against Rocket Planes

The record of our airplanes' defense against the German rocket planes has been good, Maj. Gen. William E. Kepner, commanding general of the 8th Fighter Command, has reported.

General Kepner said that the German planes carrying rocket guns were usually twin-engine craft that can not stand up to our fighters. Also, he said, the rocket apparatus cuts down the speed and maneuverability of the German airplane, making it more vulnerable to fighter attack.

Concerning the new weapon, Army Air Force states that the rockets, something like mortar bombs, are usually shot from tubes fastened below the wings or below the fuselage of two-engine fighter craft. It is possible with a rocket to fire quite a heavy shell inasmuch as the recoil is slight, and the only problem is to get away from the plane without damage from the trail of the rocket fire.

The Germans, Air Force states, also have been using radio-controlled, jet-propelled glider bombs and radio-controlled, armor-piercing bombs. The glider bombs are propelled by liquid-fueled jets and are usually released by a plane flying parallel to its target a few thousand feet high and three to five miles away. The radio-controlled bomb has large fins, it is said, which have caused some to confuse it with a glider. It is released from well above 20,000 feet and the radio-control is designed to improve accuracy of bombing results.

However, Air Force states that both the glider and the finned-bomb leave trails of smoke, or at night carry lights, so that the bombardier can follow their course. The plane controlling the glider or bomb cannot take violent evasive action while controlling the projectile. Neither, it is said, can be controlled to any fine accuracy.

Direct attack upon the bomb as well as upon the parent plane has been successful in defense.

Among the tricks employed by the Germans to get at our aircraft, Air Force reports, are plane lights which appear to be moving along their taxiway but a strafing attack reveals them to be mounted on a boom which is carried across an anti-aircraft truck. Another gag employs dummy planes which roll down the runway carrying concealed anti-aircraft guns. These guns are uncovered and go into action when an attacking plane comes into range.

A stunt employed by German bombers who discover our night fighters trailing them, Air Force says, is to drop a sodium delayed-fuze bomb whose brilliant light greatly impairs the night vision of the attacking pilot.

## Gen. March Interviewed

General Peyton C. March, World War Chief of Staff, interviewed by press associations on his 79th birthday, was quoted as saying that while field commanders deserve much credit he considers the Chief of Staff the key man in the war.

Comparing the present war with World War I, General March was quoted as saying:

"Between 4 March and 11 Nov. 1918, I put three times more men in France than the Allied high command said was possible. We had 2,000,000 soldiers in one striking force, the greatest this country ever assembled on one battle front. Now we have men scattered around in fifty-two different places, and nowhere enough to fight a finish war."

"You can't whip Germany by whipping somebody in Senegambia. I'm a 'cross channel' man, myself, and I think we've finally got the right idea in an all-out western front attack. I'm for Eisenhower, I'm for MacArthur; this 'island-hopping' makes me sick, too."

"It's ridiculous to call the Japs 'little monkeys.' They're some of the finest fighting men I ever saw. (General March was United States military observer attached to the Japanese army in the 1904 Russo-Japanese war)."

"This country is in for a shock when the able-bodied soldiers start pouring out and the wounded start pouring in. The war hasn't even started. Wait until Germany and Japan begin fighting on their own soil! Look at Russia, where even the children fight inch by inch to hold their homeland."

"Airpower? Good. But the British said there was nothing left of Hamburg and then had to bomb it 119 additional times. The military works are underground. Essen? Hitler is a fool if he hasn't moved the Krupp Works underground into Austria, and left empty factories for the bombers."

"We threw everything the air and Navy had

at Tarawa, but the Japs were underground. There'll be 5,000,000 fighting men underground when we reach Japan."

"We can lose this war right here at home thinking it's almost over. I'm against censorship. Tell the people the truth. They've got to know how tough it is, anyhow. If they don't learn soon enough the result may be too shocking to contemplate."

"We had an Allied supreme war council at Versailles in the last war and Marshal Foch, Allied field commander, had at his elbow Generals Pershing, Haig, Weygand and Petain. They didn't go to Quebec or Casablanca or Teheran to find out what to do."

## Shift Power to Pacific

Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the United States Fleet, said in a press conference 30 Dec. that he foresees a shift of power to the Pacific.

"I don't know whether anyone else is announcing it, but it would be an obvious thing that studies have been under way for several months looking to a shift of power from the European theater to the Pacific Theater, not only when Germany is defeated but as her defeat seems near at hand."

Like General Dwight D. Eisenhower, he expects to see Germany finished in 1944, stating "I am hopeful and expectant that Germany will be defeated during 1944. I am expecting unremitting pressure on Japan to be continued and increased."

"As our means have permitted we are getting into better and better condition all the time to attack the Japs more effectively. It is all a question of means."

Admiral King paid high tribute to our submarine service, reporting that they have hit 536 Japanese vessels, of which 386 were sunk, 36 probably sunk, and 114 damaged.

Germany, he said, has only one carrier, as far as we know, and that is in the Baltic sea.

## President Addresses Services

In his Christmas Eve radio address, President Roosevelt reemphasized his determination to seek post war security "under the free American system" for returning members of the Armed Forces.

"We here in the United States," the Commander in Chief said, "had better be sure that when our soldiers and sailors do come home they will find an America in which they are given full opportunities for education, rehabilitation, social security, employment and business enterprise under the free American system—and that they will find a Government which, by their votes as American citizens, they have had a full share in electing."

Other extracts from the President's message follow:

On this Christmas Eve there are over ten million men in the armed forces of the United States alone. One year ago 1,700,000 were serving overseas. Today, this figure has been more than doubled to 3,800,000 on duty overseas. By next July that number will rise to over 5,000,000.

Increasingly powerful forces are now hammering at the Japanese at many points over an enormous area which curves down through the Pacific from the Aleutians to the jungles of Burma. Our own Army and Navy, our Air Forces, the Australians and New Zealanders, the Dutch, and the British land, air and sea forces are all forming a band of steel which is closing in on Japan.

On the mainland of Asia, under the Generalissimo's leadership, the Chinese ground and air forces augmented by American air forces are playing a vital part in starting the drive which will push invaders into the sea.

The Russian army will continue its stern offensives on Germany's Eastern front, the allied armies in Italy and Africa will bring relentless pressure on Germany from the south, and now the encirclement will be complete as great American and British forces attack from other points of the compass.

Today I wish to say that in all my travels, at home and abroad, it is the sight of our soldiers and sailors and their magnificent achievements which have given me the greatest inspiration and the greatest encouragement for the future.

Some of our men overseas are now spending their third Christmas far from home. To them and to all others overseas or soon to go overseas, I can give assurance it is the purpose of their Government to win this war and to bring them home at the earliest possible date.

The American people have had every reason to know that this is a tough, destructive war. On my trip abroad, I talked with many military men who had faced our enemies in the field. These hard-headed realists testify to the strength and skill and resourcefulness of the enemy generals and men whom we must beat before final victory is won. The war is now reaching the stage where we shall have to look forward to large casualty lists—dead, wounded and missing.

**BETTY GRABLE**  
 STARRING IN THE FORTHCOMING  
 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY-FOX PICTURE  
 "PIN-UP GIRL"

**WITH THE BOYS...It's  
 CHESTERFIELD**

You see Chesterfields everywhere  
 these days—and why? Because they give smokers what  
 they want in a cigarette. Chesterfields are milder and  
 better-tasting and no wonder...they're made of the best  
 tobaccos that grow. And that's not all—it's the blend  
 —the Right Combination of these tobaccos that makes  
 Chesterfield the cigarette that *Satisfies*